The Bo[illegible]bay Gazette

No. 11,259 New Series. BOMBA[illegible]ONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1884.

[illegible] each is [illegible]easures are being

[illegible]llowing experi[illegible]eresting as an [illegible] of panthers at [illegible]s a panther near [illegible] a goat, and having a bush near a nullah, [illegible] of some twenty-five [illegible]sition, as from the [illegible]tained of the exit of [illegible]s in the very act of when a roar on one [illegible] other warned me The click of ham[illegible] the panther, who The rest is soon [illegible]lsive kicks, a[illegible] the whole perf[illegible] and to the fi[illegible] from five to

[illegible]scovery wh[illegible] on the dwell[illegible] [illegible]ered a method [illegible]e from the bar[illegible] [illegible]dantly in the isl[illegible] to be both cheap and s[illegible] [illegible]or some years past the [illegible] Rs. 1,10,000 in the purch[illegible] abroad, the value of the dis[illegible] be thoroughly appreciated. [illegible]equence of the rough state of t[illegible] during the first four days [illegible]ith the shipping [illegible] we[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th „
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. P. Shallard	16th „
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkins	23rd „
L. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th „
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdow[illegible]	6th Feb.
L. Peshawar	3990	600	J. C. Babo[illegible]	13th „
Assam	3036	500	E. F. Cole	20th „
L. Tasmania	4500	800	C. G. Perrins	27th „
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairclough	6th Mar.
Hydaspes	2984	500	G. [illegible]	13th „

The steamers mar[illegible] direct to London via Malta, and those [illegible] via Marseilles. By the other passengers [illegible] change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-launch will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th Jan.
SURAT	3143	550	C. R. Edwards	23rd Jan.
CHUSAN	4500	800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS, from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 630. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
GIAVA*	3,600	400	on Thursday,	1st Jan. 1885.
BAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Feb. „
CHINA	5,000	851	on Sunday	1st Mar. „

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884.

* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th Dec.
				1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Sturt	4,190	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey pa[illegible] and their luggage to the steamer, free of cha[illegible]

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND [illegible]

Steamer.	Captain
THISBE	C. Bechting[illegible]

No Cargo will be received [illegible] day previous to sailing.

For further partic[illegible] apply to

Sassoon [illegible] 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

S. S. "TEVIOT" has arrived from LONDON and is DISCHARGING in Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their cargo without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees. Cases of matches are landed at the Dock quay at the risk of consignees. All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamers surveyor Captain Dixon, in presence of the Captain before removal from the Dock premises and before the s. s. "Teviot" leaves.

All CLAIMS for shortages, &c., should be presented before the steamer's departure, and no CLAIMS will be paid unless they are signed by the Captain.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 1884. Agents.

WANTED

AN OVERSEER for the Temporary Establishment P. W. Department, Satara District, Salary Rs. 60 per mensem with the usual travelling allowances. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned not later than 5th January, 1885.

F. B. MACLAREN, C. E.
Executive Engineer, Satara.

19th December, 1884.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Liberal terms will be given to a man possessing special qualifications for the work. Applications, which will be received up to 31st December 1884, to be addressed to

THE CHAIRMAN,
Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA [illegible] NAVIGATION COMPANY (L[illegible]

Intend to despatch Steamers as follow[illegible]

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTY[illegible]

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 [illegible] [illegible]DAY, 2nd January, 1885, (weather permitting) at Verawal, Ma[illegible] and Cutch Mandavie

FOR KURRACHEE AND P[illegible]

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, [illegible] 28th December, 1884, at 1[illegible] Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, [illegible] Bushire, Fao, and Busso[illegible] in the [illegible] weather permitting.

FOR COAST [illegible]

S. S. "CHANDA," [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, 31st December[illegible] at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th December, 1884. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YEAR CARDS
AND
NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS,
in great variety,
now on view at the several establishments of
TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TARASP,
FROM THE LUCIUS SPRING.

THE PUREST and most PALATABLE MEDICINAL WATER known. Useful in abnormal obesity, oppressed functions of the Glandular and Vascular system, Gout, Rheumatism and Skin-diseases.

		Rs.	a.
Price per bottle		0	14
D[illegible] per dozen		9	0

Specially appointed Sole Agents for India, by the

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE TARASP SPA,

TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAS. LETTS & CO.'S
ANGLO-INDIAN DIARIES
FOR 1885.

		Rs. a.
Foliosize—	Stiff Boards, Plain, Interleaved or ruled for Dr. and Cr. Accs., two or three days to the page from As. 14 to	2 0
	Cloth Boards „ „ from Re. 1-8 to	2 0
4 to „	Stiff Boards, Interleaved and ruled for Cr. & Dr. Accs. from Re. 1-2 to	1 12
	Cloth „ „ „ from	1 2
8 vo „	Stiff Boards, Plain, Interleaved and ruled for Dr. and Cr. Accs., two or three days to the page from As. 10 to	1 12
„ „	Cloth „ „ „ from As. 10 to	2 0

SPECIAL AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MACKIE'S
EDINBURGH
SHORTBREAD.
[illegible]r tin, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and Rs. 5-8.
[illegible]EMP & CO., Limited.
[illegible]UMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

TOYS! TOYS!!

[illegible] Largest, Choicest and most [illegible]ried assortment in India. [illegible]ection contains all the latest [illegible]s in the way of playthings for children, and all are plainly marked at exceptionally low prices.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

OUR MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of DOLLS is acknowledged by all to be the most CHARMINGLY DELIGHTFUL, EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL, SWEETLY ATTRACTIVE, Collection ever witnessed, far surpassing anything hitherto attempted in India.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP'S
EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCH,
(REGISTERED)
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
of
HAIR-DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN,
Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONI[illegible]

Assam, Oct. 1[illegible] 1884.

I have much pleasure in stating that [illegible] it much preferable to any kind of Oil [illegible] found and have recommended it to several o[illegible] [illegible]riends.—Yours faithfully,

[illegible] R.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Limited,
[illegible]7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

TRU[illegible] BAGS & PORTMANTEAUX,

[illegible]D BEST STOCK IN INDIA. Intending Purchasers should [illegible]ER AND Co.'s New Consignment.

[illegible] TRUNKS.—[illegible] covered with stout [illegible]ed Canvas, very strong [illegible] serviceable

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
27 inches	22	8
„ 30 „	25	0
„ 33 „	28	0
[illegible]itto „ 36 „	32	0
[illegible]perior finish bound with Leather. 33 „	48	0
[illegible]itto 36 „	54	0

LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS.—[illegible] light and strong, wicker frames, rounded tops, covered with black Japanned Canvas (fitted with Tray)—

	Rs.	a.
27 inches × 24 inches × 19 inches	36	0
Ditto do. 30 „ × 25 „ × 21 „	40	0
Ditto do. 33 „ × 27 „ × 22 „	43	0

CABIN BAGS.—Best Japanned Canvas, strong and compact for the Overland journey. They open in the centre, have enclosures for Boots, Slippers, &c., and a separate tray for linen

	Rs.	a.
22 inches	34	0
Ditto do. do. 24 „	36	0

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS.—Tan Canvas, opening square at top, with strong locks and nickel mounts.

	Rs.	a.
12 inches	16	0
16 „	21	8

Morocco Leather, opening square at top, with strong locks, and nickel mounts.,

	Rs.	a.
12 inches	13	8
14 „	15	0
16 „	18	0

GLADSTONE BAGS.—In plain Hide or Black Leather. The most useful and convenient Travelling Bags made; being collapsible they occupy little space when not filled, and are light and strong.

	Rs.	a.
PLAIN HIDE.—16 inches	22	8
20 „	27	0
26 „	47	0
PLAIN BLACK LEATHER.—18 inches	27	0
20 „	30	0
26 „	50	0

FITTED GLADSTONE BAGS.—Containing all the articles necessary for the Toilet.

	Rs.	a.
A most useful Travelling Companion	90	0

CORRUGATED IRON TRUNKS.—Rounded tops, and Japanned Oak,

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
21 inches	25	0
Ditto do. 24 „	30	0
Ditto do. 27 „	40	0

AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.—Best stout Japanned, for Uniforms, &c.,

	Rs.	a.
24 × 12 × 8 inches	15	0
Ditto do. 27 × 13 × 9 inches	18	0
Ditto do. 40 × 12 × 6½ inches	25	0

STEEL CABIN TRUNKS.—Grained Oak, fitted with patent triple secure-locks, made shallow, suitable for fitting beneath a ship's berth, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Small size, 24 × 13½ × 9 inches	14	0

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX—With expanding top.

	Rs.	a.
20 inches	36	0
24 „	45	0

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

Extra stout, brass rivetted, brass corner pieces and best finish throughout

	Rs.	a.
30 inches	68	8
Do. do 36 inches	83	0

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX.—Of very best quality and workmanship.

	Rs.	a.
22 inches	36	0
24 „	40	0
27 „	45	0

BASIL LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX.—Less expensive, but not so durable as the solid leather.

	Rs.	a.
24 inches	20	0
27 „	25	0

TAN CANVAS PORTMANTEAUX.—Very strong and serviceable

	Rs.	a.
20 inches	19	0
22 „	20	8
24 „	22	8

COURIER OR MONEY BAGS.—With the latest improvements in straps and locks.

		Rs.	a.
Morocco Leather	7 „	5	0
Do. do.	8 „	5	4
Do. do.	9 „	6	4
Plain Hide	6½ „	9	8
Do. do.	7½ „	10	8
Do. do.	8½ „	12	0

BROWN TAN CANVAS CARTRIDGE BAGS.—A necessity to Sportsmen—

	Rs.	a.
To take 50 Cartridges	4	8
„ 75 „	5	4
„ 100 „	6	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S P[illegible]T WINE
RECOMMENDED B[illegible]EDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 26 Net [illegible] Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW [illegible]Y IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, [illegible]psules and Labels.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

HOME!! HOME!!!

SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters ... Rs.	15 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns ... each	15 0
Gent's Deck Suits ...	each 16 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes ... Rs. 8-4 to	11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns ... Rs.	10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed ...	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes ... Rs.	4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings ... pair	2 4
Chairs, strong and light ... Rs	8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet ...	0 8
White Shirts ... ½ doz. Rs.	22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas ... each	4 8
Cambric Shirts ...	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper ... each	16 4
Oxford Shirts ...	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds ... Rs. 13-8 to	23 8
Flannel Shirts ...	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests ... each	2 0
Celluloid Collars ...	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks ... doz.	3 0
Soiled Linen Bags ...	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves ... doz.	5 8
Overland Trunks ...	22 0	Rug Straps ... Re. 1-4 to	7 8
Leather Portmanteaux ...	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties ... doz.	3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful ...	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts ... each	2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
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M[illegible] Cloth.
[illegible]racing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
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ARTISTS' MAT[illegible]ALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
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Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
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Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils for Oils.
Sable-ha[illegible] P[illegible]
Hog-hair [illegible]s, &c.
Sable [illegible] papers.
Varnis[illegible] [illegible]ing Paper.
Dra[illegible] Canvas.
Oi[illegible]pared Millboards.
[illegible]ahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUS[illegible]ED PRIC[illegible]ED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
*** AL[illegible] ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THA[illegible]KER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO OTHER PRESENTS will be more highly appreciated by Friends and Relatives in Europe and India, during the ensuing CHRISTMAS SEASON and on NEW YEAR'S DAY, than tidy small parcels of our well-known Indian Teas (from Holta and Colonel Hawe's Gardens), which have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF FLAVOUR.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS.

"As now worn."

SUPERIOR FIT AND FINISH.

	Rs.
Thin Black West of England Broad Cloth	75
Ditto ditto ditto lined Rich Silk	85
A Speciality.—The lightest cloth made, Fine Black Indiana	100
The New Temple, Lytton, and Richelieu Invisible Twilled Cloths, very Elastic, Thin, and with little Gloss, lined Rich Satin throughout, the latest introductions	100 to 120

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT.—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ *per cent.*

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE CONCERT PIANOS.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of other firms advertising their Square Pianos having obtained the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, we subjoin an extract from the list of awards showing that THE HIGHEST award for SQUARE PIANOS was bestowed upon the SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS exhibited by us, and for which we are sole agents in India.

"1st CLASS CERTIFICATE and GOLD MEDAL, Section B., Class 14, Catalogue page 319.—SQUARE CONCERT PIANO, exhibitors' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co., STUTTGART, and BOMBAY, makers name SCHIEDMAYER and Co."—Vide *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 4, 1884.

SOUNDY & CO, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH MEAT JELLIES.
ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
Essence of Beef	Rs.	1	[illegible]
„ „ Mutton	„	1	8
„ „ Chicken	„	1	12
„ „ Veal	„	1	8
„ „ Turtle	„	1	12

INVALID TURTLE SOUP.
Per Tin Rs. 3.
THE ORIGINAL "ERBSW[illegible]rs, &c.
(CONSOLIDATED SO[illegible]
Invaluable for Travellers, Sports[illegible]
[illegible]MITED,
KEMP AND C[illegible]
[illegible]EADY.

N[illegible] REVENUE POLICY OF THE NEW BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
[illegible]ATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
[illegible]RTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT!!!
NOTHING
Is so good a Present
FOR LADIES
as a
SEWING MACHINE.
Buy
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINE,
which will leave an
EVERLASTING, USEFUL REMEMBRANCE
of the giver.
VALUABLE ARTICLE
at
RS. 10 A MONTH ONLY.
PRESENTATION MACHINES are inlaid with PEARL and NICKEL-PLATED.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

NEW ADV[illegible]SEMENTS.

[illegible]OL CONES
M[illegible]PANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

CRYSTALL[illegible]on is strongly recommended as a [illegible]plication for Neuralgia and Sciatica. This [illegible]lso said to give relief in cases of Gout. [illegible] One Cone in stoppered glass-bottle.

Price Re. 1-2.

CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.

Strongly recommended for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections.

In Boxes, As. 12 each.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE, and other SKIN DISEASES in horses, dogs and cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,
Tonic Balls,
Diuretic Balls.

Condition Balls,
Worm Balls,
Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,
Calvert's Dog Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap,

McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Soft Soap,
Stevens' Ointment.

Clark's Hopple-nepoma.
Clark's Neurasthenipporskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
6, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee.—Mr. FRANK TOWERS.

THE ROSA TOWERS COMPANY.

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,

AND THE BURLESQUE

IXION.

NOTE THE PRICES.

Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

THURSDAY NEXT.

THE TOWERS AND GLOVER

OPERATIC COMPANY.

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

HOOP IRON, STEEL HOOP.

I BEG to inform the COTTON PRESS, MILL AGENTS that I have been appointed Agent for COUILLET & MARCINELLE IRON WORKS Co., Ld., COUILLET, BELGIUM, and that the said Co., is prepared to supply them with Hoop Iron, Steel Hoop, delivered free Bombay Harbour at cheap rates.

L. DOSOGNE, Sole Agent for India,
5 Patell-street, Fort, Bombay.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.

In great variety, from 6 annas upwards.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS,
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.
Price, Re. 1-12; Post-free, Rs. 2 each.

Pot-Bouille.
Her Two Husbands.
In the Whirlpool.
Claude's Confession.
Magdalen Ferat.
Therese Raquin.
Nana.
Nana's Daughter

Ladies' Paradise.
Girl in Scarlet.
La Belle Liza.
Helene.
Mad Love.
Albine.
Mysteries of Marseilles.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PENHOLDER,
SELF-FEEDING, AND CARRYING AN
ORDINARY NIB.

THE "Swift" Reservoir Pen is the most perfect penholder at present before the Public, in addition to which it is so simply constructed as to do away with any liability to get out of order. It also has the immense advantage of taking any ordinary sized Steel or Gold pen. Further, when not in use, the reservoir is hermetically closed at the pen point itself and at the upper end, which of course not only obviates the danger of leakage in the pocket, but also preserves the ink in perfect condition for any length of time.

Cannot corrode or get out of order, being made entirely of hard Vulcanite.

Each pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and full directions for use.

Pocket size, fitted with Steel Pen	Rs. 2	8
Desk " " "	" 3	8
Pocket Size, with Gold Pen, Iridium Point...	" 5	0
Refills for Gold Pen	" 3	8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
" 2	PRINCE	" 30	" 3 4
" 3	STAMBOUL	" 34	" 3 8
" 4	IONE	" 24	" 2 8

MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 25	Rs. 2 10
" 6	MEDON	" 20	" 2 4
" 7	BIJOUX	" 18	" 2 0
" 8	NYDIA	" 18	" 2 0
" 9	NYMPH	" 15	" 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
" 11	ASSOCIATE	" 18	" 2 0
" 12	CONSTANTIA	" 15	" 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
" 14	ZULEIKA	" 15	" 1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouthpieces.
Only orders for 500 and upwards of each [illegible]and carry the rate per 1,000.

[illegible]STRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

[illegible]EUBERG, BOMBAY.

M[illegible] OF CHINA

SEAT OF WAR [illegible]D [illegible]E FAR EAST.

Size, 36 nches [illegible]

Mounted on Cloth an[illegible]hes.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one an[illegible]

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

Rampart Row.

POSTAL NOTICE.

FROM the 1st January, 1885, money orders will be issued in India for payment in any of the following British Colonies and possessions:—

Newfoundland.
Bermuda.
Falkland Islands.

South and West Africa...... { Cape Colony. Gambia. Gold Coast. Lagos. Natal. St. Helena. Seychelles. Sierra Leone.

West Indies ...... { Antigua. Bahamas. Barbadoes. British Guiana. Dominica. Grenada. Honduras (British.) Jamaica. Montserrat. Nevis St. Kitts. St. Lucia. St. Vincent. Tobago. Trinidad. Turk's Islands.

Cyprus.
North Borneo.

2. The conditions under which money orders for payment in any of the above-named Colonies or possessions will be issued are the same as those laid down in the *Indian Postal Guide* for money orders payable in the United Kingdom. The amount of each order may not exceed £1.

3. The rates of commission payable by remitters in India on money orders drawn upon any of the countries or the places named will be the same as on money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, viz.:—

On sums not exceeding £2 Sterling		0 4
On sums exceeding £2, but not exceeding	£ 5	0 8
" " £5 " "	£ 7	0 12
" " £7 " "	£10	1 0

4. In addition to the above rates, a further commission will be deducted from the amount of the orders by the London Post Office before payment is made in any of the countries or places named. This further commission, which is charged for the service of forwarding the money orders, will be at the following rates:—

On orders not exceeding £2 Sterling in value .. 3*d*.
" exceeding £2, but not exceeding £5 in value, 6*d*.
" " £5 " " £7 " 9*d*.
" " £7 " " £10 " 1 *shilling*.

A similar deduction will be made by the London Post Office from the value of money orders that may be received for payment in India from any of the Colonies or places referred to.

5. With effect from the same date, the rate of commission chargeable upon money orders drawn on the United States of America will be reduced from 2 per cent, the rate now in force, to the rates mentioned above, and the exchange of money orders with the United States will be assimilated in all respects to that with the countries and places enumerated in the first para. of this Notice.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, 12th December, 1884.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks Gophers.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edulice Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.—A choice selection, at half prices.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-sreet.

HAM, Bacon and Cheese, Oilmanstores, tinned Fruits, China Preserve, Loaf Sugar.—MORENAS & Co.

ALBUMS, photo. frames, writing cases, fancy glass-ware, a choice assortment just to hand—STEWARD & Co.

FOR SALE, pure bred pedigree Bull-Terier Bitch, aged 7 months. Apply s. s. Merton Hall, Prince's Dock.

H. E. LORD RIPON'S PHOTOGRAPHS, by Messrs. P. VUCCINO & Co. Cabinet Copy Re. 1; Carte-de-visite, As. 8.

ICES, Pastry, Comfits, Christmas Cakes, Bonbon, Crackers, Surprize packets, &c., at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

ROYAL HOME, Fort, next to Rogers & Co., No. 8 for tiffin with soup entrees, curry, rice, &c. Monthly boarders Rs. 50, and Rs. 2 per diem.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS and Dry Plates for sale. Apply for Price List to S. HORMUSJEE, Photographer, Kalbadavie-road, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED by last mail, good fashionable black Felt Hats, at Rs 6-8; also black Silk Dress Hats.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse.

SEE PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.'s collection of New Year Presents, Children Toys, Sweets, Electric Jewellery, Electric Toys, Prices very cheap. No. 33, Meadow-street.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.—Third Musical and Dramatic Entertainment SATURDAY, 3rd January, at 9 p.m. Plan of the Hall will be ready for members to reserve their seats on Tuesday, 30th inst.

EURASIAN & ANGLO-INDIAN A. of W. I.—Council meeting this day, Forbes-street, 4-30 p.m. Members are reminded of this being the last day to take advantage of rule 6, of the death benefit fund.—W. J. ESSAI.

H. H. AGA ALI SHAH has authorized Messrs. P. Vuccino & Co. to sell Photos of his late sons, Aga Noordeen Shah and Aga Shahaboodin Shah. Cabinet Photos Re. 1 per copy; cart-de-visite As. 8 per copy.

COLEMAN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Apollo House, Fort. Some lofty, airy Rooms on top-floor.

CAKES for NEW YEAR'S DAY, PEARSE'S Register books are now open, 22, Apollo-street, Fort.

A GOOD COMPOUNDER WANTED for our Poona Establishment. Apply at TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

FRESH FRENCH PLUMS at 12 annas per lb.—ESMALJEE KURRIMBHOY & Co., near Crawford Market.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITER first consignment, just to hand, price Rs. 50. Sole Agents—Ch. Zerrenner and Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

FOR SALE, best table bricks 9" by 4½" by 2½" For rates, &c. apply to the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, 32, Medows-street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED—A very choice selection of Plated-ware and Cutlery at JOHN ROBERTS, & Co. 18, Marine-street.

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c. dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.—PEARSE.

WANTED, by a Lady, a SITUATION as COMPANION, and AMANUENSIS. Apply urgently to "RUBY," General Post Office, Bombay.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company, 26, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B." brand, Reserve Caveé Champagne Magnums. Rs. 114. Quarts, Rs. 57. Pints, Rs. 30-8 per dozen, cash. Apply LYON and Co.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS from one pice each. Ladies Plush and Leather Companions, Hand Bags, Toys, Fancy Goods, very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHER'S.

WATCHES with English movement, Rs. 4; Self-winding Cylinder, Rs 6-12; Aluminium Half Hunting, Rs. 12; Ruskopf Patent Lever, Rs. 12.—SHROFF BROTHER'S.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

JUST UNPACKED for presentation, new batch of jewellery, shawls, Indian Fulkari curtains, and other numerous articles at Messrs. Harjimull & Co., Esplanade-road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5. with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawodcam, words by Lord Byron. Compass D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

A GOOD INVESTMENT for the Season, Bazaar and Dhobies' Account Book—Abstract pages for each month, cloth 8 by 7 in. Price, Rs. 1-8.—Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

T[illegible] Club, [illegible] Is, For[illegible] [MA]NZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, [illegible]rries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht [illegible]ble at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co.,

A SECON[illegible] size 4[illegible] commission [illegible] IRON SAFE, in very good order, house, Gowal[illegible] et 7 inches by 1 foot 9 inches on [illegible]ARENNES & Co., Sunkersett-

JOHN MOHOM[illegible] received his New[illegible] Tweed Suitings in all the[illegible]w-street, Fort, has just [illegible] Diagonal Coatings and [illegible] and Colours. Inspection solicited.

NOTICE.—TO LET, two com[illegible] Clare-road, Byculla, and tw[illegible] stone-road, Parell. Apply to Mr. Jeh[illegible] No. 2, Dulal-street, Fort. [illegible]NGALOWS, [illegible]ws, Elphin-[illegible]rmusjee,

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. C[illegible] presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals. Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

TRICYCLES!!! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings, patent band brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and pattern free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LORDS RIPON and DUFFERIN.—Now ready, views of departure and arrival. Receptions, and the laying foundation-stone Indo-British Institution.—R. P. Estabrooke, Photographer, No. 6, Tamarind-Lane.

AN Oxford Graduate in honors and an experienced tutor, shortly proceeding to England, wishes to take with him one or two boys to educate and take charge of. Satisfactory references and moderate terms.—G. C. Graves, M. A., Chandernagore.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room Chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted, for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14s per mensem if commenced at age 25; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £2-10-5 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes for Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

SEE PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS before purchasing elsewhere.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW STREETS.

SALE of remaining stock-in-trade of Millinery, Drapery, Boots and Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Cupboards, &c., &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Mahomed Dossal, an adjudged insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst, at 1 p.m., the whole of the remaining stock at the said insolvent's shop and godown at Jaskeria Musjid.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th December, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of miscellaneous stores belonging to the s.s. Punjab, comprising chronometers, barometers, binnacles, compasses, cable chains, Kentledge cast iron steam cranes, and winches, awnings, sails, bells, lanterns, donkey boilers, cooking stoves, cable and deck furniture, glass, plated and crockeryware, linen, wines and spirits, &c., &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction the whole of the fittings belonging to the s.s. Punjab, now lying on the shores of Mazagon-bunder, opposite the kerosine-oil warehouses near the Gunpowder-road, on TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1885, and sale to commence at 11 a.m., on the steamer.

Property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th December, 1884

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton &c., at the G. I. P. R. goods depot, Wari Bunder.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton, tarpaulins, &c., &c.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c. AT No. 20, KALBADAVI-ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd prox. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the surplus stock, consisting of glassware, best plated ware, 6 to 36 light hanging chandeliers, 1 to 6 light wall chandeliers, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, with handsome marble top gilt table, a handsome English 8-day clock, handsome Parian and marble figures, handsome China and Japanese jars, rich embroidery cushions, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, fancy wall brackets, handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest fashion, &c., &c., the property of Messrs. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, and Khakee Pudumsey.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Foreman's Bungalow, near the G. I. P. Railway Work-shops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. Hartley, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Prospect Lodge, Altamont Road, Kumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best solid silver and plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome 3 4 and 8 lights hanging and wall English chandeliers, firstrate oil-paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome marble and alabaster figures, rich table ornaments, valuable books &c., a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a. m. on the same day

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 17th proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his bungalow at Chowpatti, the following valuable horses and carriages, the property of Mahomed Ally Rogay, Esq., proceeded to Europe:—

1 handsome strong victoria with removable coach box.
1 do. strong Madras built mail-phaeton by "Simpson."
1 do. strong Madras built single-seated "coupie" (brougham) in very good order.
1 do. strong Madras built barouche by "Simpson."
1 strong big Madras built coach (brake.)
1 handsome strong bay English cob up to any weight 15-2 high, broken to harness.
1 very handsome strong light bay waler cob "Amnesty" up to any weight, 15 hands high.
1 handsome strong brown waler cob "Dandy" up to a great weight, 14 hands high, goes in harness.
1 team of handsome well-bred walers, thoroughly broken to double and single and 4 hands, can be sold as pairs.
1 set of plated mounted team harness.

The above will be on view 6 days before the sale. Any private offers will be received by Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., Belasis Road, Byculla, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 29th December, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
10 cases white nansooks.
10 " claret Union.
5 " Melton shawls.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Keekabhoy—

V B ex 12-16—3 cases colored paper.

By order of Hajee Essak Soob and Sons and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ghella—

N R—10699 73—1 case 60 pieces bordered prints.
75—1 " 59 " " "
10745—94, 95, 98—3 cases prints.

On account of the concerned—
1 case serge.

On account and at the risk of Chotalall Kesowlall—
60 pieces prints.
120 " bordered prints.

AT 2 P.M.

Any carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TURKEY RED GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve.

5 cases	T. Red	Cambrics	21 in.	28 yds.	
5 "	"	Shirtings	39 "	40 "	
5 "	"	"	44 "	" "	
5 "	"	"	39 "	" "	

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 163, Grant-road, opposite the up line platform of the railway station, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood plain household furniture, best platedware, glass crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower-vases, handsome oleographs, 4 light hanging kerosine oil lamp, rich table ornaments, handsome Brussels carpet, &c., the property of the late Edmond Borel, Esq., the same comprises starcut glassware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, teapoy, biscuit box, ice pitcher, round salver, fish knife and fork, toast rack, butter cooler, table spoons and forks, table knives, frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood plain furniture, such as diningroom, drawingroom, pier, oval, round writing, and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables, drawingroom, easy, folding, straight, reclining, light, and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, Madras pattern sideboard, round table with marble top, mahogany chiffonier with marble top, conversation and sofa couches, round teapoys, bookstands, whatnot, cupboard with meat safe, ornament stands with mirror backs, lady's writing table, music book and flower stands, double screen, hat stand, Madras pattern single and double cots, baby's cots, dressing table with dressing glass wardrobe, clothes press, dressing glasses, a handsome teakwood almira, with mirror glass, hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, handsome Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs, Brusels and Persian carpets, baba gharry, hand sewing-machine, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, at 1 p.m., at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, close to the Duftur Ashkara Press, the valuable and handsome french-polished, carved, and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, superior China flower vases and jars, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date to be hereafter fixed Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Metal Mart the valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Somjee Parpia, clearing his shop, consisting of carved and [illegible]in frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood and ma[illegible]ish-made mahogany and walnutwood household rich [illegible]re, best electroplated ware by Elkington and other hangin[illegible] handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, kerosine[illegible]ssware of various patterns, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 light stem cand[illegible]and lamps by Tucker and other makers, vases and po[illegible]ging and table lamps, 4, 5 and 7 light glass-handsome pier [illegible] rich table ornaments, handsome flower plated mounted [illegible] of superior Brussels and velvetcarpets, [illegible]s in gilt frames, sets of English-made [illegible] and double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be [illegible] on view 4 days before [illegible] [illegible]ished and the property will be

Bombay, 29th December, [illegible]

CRAWFORD & CO.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. K[illegible]
LONDON, [illegible]O.
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGU[illegible]

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the sa[illegible] prices. No Orders [illegible]ecuted unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

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BEING

A SELECTION OF

LEADING CASES

FROM

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ONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY

W. E. H.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
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LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

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CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
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THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£210,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOU[illegible] are ke[illegible] and Interest allowed when the Credit Balanc[illegible] does not fa[illegible] below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at a[illegible] time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$ 400,00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.
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Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
September 15, 1884

NOTICES.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!

NONE BETTER! NONE CHEAPER!!

THE ever-increasing demand has proved the superiority of the FANNY WATCHES over any others offered for even higher prices.

KANNY & CO.
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC.
No. 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to THE MANAGER.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MAL.

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COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.
ENVELOPES of every description
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CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

Costs, if commenced at age	Per mensem. £ s. d.	
20 l.b.	0 10 8	No medical examination is required for this provision. Form very simple.
25	0 14 6	
30	1 0 5	
35	1 10 1	
40	2 7 7	

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

Costs, if commenced at age	Per mensem. Civil. £ s. d.	Military. £ s. d.	
20 n. b.	1 10 1	1 14 3	The Military rate covers Risk of War in any part of the Globe.
25	1 14 2	1 18 4	
30	2 0 4	2 4 6	
35	2 10 5	2 14 7	
40	3 7 6	3 11 8	

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

SHOW OF NOVELTIES IN DRESSES.

PARIS MODELS of DINNER DRESSES are on view at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, Apollo-street, Bombay.

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PARIS MODELS of BOATING COSTUMES are on view at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PARIS MODELS of LAWN-TENNIS COSTUMES are on view at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S, Apollo-street, Bombay.

P[illegible] AUSTIN'S MODELS of YACHTING COSTUMES are on view at SOUTHWELL and [illegible] Apollo-street, Bombay.

PARIS M[illegible] TABLIERS[illegible]ELS EMBROIDERED LACE

PARIS MODE[illegible] LACE COLLARETTS.

SOUTHWELL A[illegible]D AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, [illegible] LADIES'
OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO-STREET, BOMBA[illegible]

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and v[illegible] cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & [illegible]. are now IMPORTING WINES from [illegible] the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from who[illegible] the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus remov[illegible] the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in t[illegible] country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a m[illegible] rate cost.

For List of Prices [illegible]y to

T[illegible]EAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co's
[illegible]CH AND IRISH WHISKIES.

[illegible] our WHISKIES to be distilled [illegible]T ONLY. They are PURE, [illegible]EABLE, and entirely Free [illegible]s and other impurities—too [illegible]mon Raw Grain Spirits of [illegible]

[illegible]hland Malt," Rs. 24
[illegible]ld Blend," Rs 27
[illegible]ars old, Rs. 3[illegible] per dozen.
[illegible]matured," Rs. 2[illegible]
[illegible]Old, " 2[illegible]
[illegible] 10 YEARS OLD.
[illegible]r dozen.
[illegible]rupee, for Cash with Order
[illegible]er dozen, net

A. Ferguson and [illegible]dalbane" Rs. 20 per dozen [illegible] cash.

Detailed Price List of GOGNACS, CLARETS SHERRIES, HOCKS, and CHAMPAGNES &c., on application.

MILITARY-SQUARE, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	
Dry Elite	" 48 0	50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYES CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs ..	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" ..	" 21 0
Leibraumilch	" ..	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" ...
Rudesheimer	" ..	" [illegible]
Marcobrunner	" ..	" [illegible]
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Moselblumchen	Rs. ..	Rs. [illegible]
Niersteiner	" ..	" [illegible]
Hochheimer	" ..	" [illegible]
Brauneberger	" 16 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" ..	" [illegible]
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 19 0	" [illegible]
Rudesheimer	" 24 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 29 0	" [illegible]
Steinberger	" 29 0	" [illegible]
Scharzhofberger	" 35 0	" [illegible]
Johannisberger	" 36 0	" [illegible]
FRENCH WHITEWINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 1[illegible]
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 1[illegible]
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	
Cru de Barreyre	" 19	
Chateau La Begorce	" 24	
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. [illegible]
St. Estephe	" 13 0	
Haut Canon	" 14 0	
Margaux		
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	
BRANDY		
F. Dossandlor & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	" 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	" 30 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 36 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	
Chamberlin	" 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	22 0	
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	22 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky***	25 0	
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" 3 0
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Re. ...
Finest Kummuel	" 30 0	" ...
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	" ...
Do. do. Superior	" 20 0	" ...
Do. do. Finest	" 21 0	" ...
Resi Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" ..	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" ..	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14	" ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	" 15	" ...
Cherry Cordial	" 15	" ...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi	" ..	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Braendevin	" ..	" 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	" ..	" 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	" ..	" 22 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	" ..	" 4
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	" ..	" 5
Do. do. do. " tins, First Swiss Brand.	" ..	" 5
Do. do. do. " Baby		
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.	Per large tin.	Per small tin
Truffel Leberwurst(Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	" 1 8	" 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	" 1 0	" 0 10
Red do. do.	" 1 4	" 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	" 0 12	" 0 7
Cellery	" 0 14	" 0 14
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	" 0 14	" 0 10
French Beans	" 0 8	" ...
Cut French Beans	" 0 8	" ...
Small Sausages	" 1 6	" ...

TERMS.

No order for less than [illegible] a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be exec[illegible]tions. [illegible]be accompanied by a remittance Outstation orders should [illegible] in Bombay. or reference for payment [illegible] supplies of wine, &c. (Pre Cash payments for [illegible] cepted) carry a discount of 5 served Provisions ex[illegible] per cent.

VOI[illegible]KART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 1st December 1884.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINA[illegible]RY SURGEONS.

[illegible]ATION CERTIFICATES,

HORSE EXAMIN[illegible]ion and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Rs. 10; Examina[illegible] on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per Horses standing at liver-keeper. Commission on Horses month, including horse[illegible]up-country commissions towards sought and sold Rs. 17. [illegible]es will meet our best attentions buying and selling of hound double harness, in the yards Horses broken to single 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in single Rs. 15, double Rs. a thoroughly practical English under the management of shoeing done. Farrier and every class

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F[illegible]R SALE AT JAFFER SUL[illegible]IMAN'S BAZAAR:

ONE English-bu[illegible] VICTORIA, having a moveable Coach box, with a well-bred flea bitten grey Arab h[illegible] with a set of English harness.

[illegible] MAIL PHAETON with a

And one English-b[illegible] Horse. Both the turn-outs fast trotting grey A[illegible] gentleman proceeding to are the property of [illegible] England.

An English-built L[illegible] complete—the property of a [illegible]au with a pair of Australian Mares and Harne[illegible] gentleman.

[illegible]bela one new BAROUCHE "Arrived per s. s. [illegible]ps and enamelled leather with inside folding [illegible]ewis Fulker, of Salisbury." awning to the head b[illegible]ish-made single and double

A few sets of nice [illegible] HARNESS.

A shipment of [illegible] wood, walnut and ebony [illegible]ROCKERS by s.s. Madura. CHAIRS and LAD[illegible]ND GRASS MACHINES.

And some GRA[illegible]

Apply to JA[illegible]R SULLIMAN & CO.

[illegible]UGH ON CORNS.

Ask for Wells' [illegible] WELLS [illegible]ugh on Corns." Quick relief [illegible] Corns, warts, bunions, complete, permanent. Cooper, Ma[illegible] Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, for about six months, a desirable BUNGALOW in Marine-lines, on the west side facing the sea. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW in Nesbit-lane, Mazagon with a large compound and garden, lately in the occupation of Freemasons. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

A VERY desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW in Mazagon behind the Parsonage. Rent Rs. 150. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storied BUNGALOW on Parel Hill, opposite to Government House. Rent Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

A VERY desirable TOP FLOOR opposite to the present new High Court. Could be used as a residence. Rent Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

NOTICES.

F[illegible]TY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

FORM SIMPLE. No Medical Examination. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

[illegible] ENGLAND

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

THIS Company is prepared to GRANT POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Warehouses, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, &c. For terms and particulars apply to

S. R. MODY & J. GUSTADJEE,
Secretaries and Managers.
No. 4, Parsee Bazaar-street.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

JUST IMPORTED a fresh supply of New Season TASMANIAN JAMS, in 1lb. Tin. For sale at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

Assorted Jams ... { Rs. 3-8 per dozen Tins; or Rs. 16 per case of 5 doz.
Strawberry and Apricot Jams ... { Rs. 4 per dozen Tins; or Rs. 18-8 per case of 5 doz.

Apply to

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Apollo-street.

NOTICE.

MRS. TAYLOR begs respectfully to intimate to the public that she has RESUMED possession of that old and favourite establishment in Rampart-row, Fort, known as "TAYLOR'S HOTEL," and she embraces this opportunity to tender her most cordial thanks to those numerous patrons who formerly so kindly accorded her that large measure of support, which she hopes may be continued to her in future.

The Hotel will be conducted by Mrs. Taylor personally, and those honouring her with their patronage may rest assured that it will be her constant care to secure for them all the comforts of a first-class Hotel at moderate charges.

A. TAYLOR,
Proprietress, Taylor's Hotel, Fort.
Bombay, 1884.

FAVRE-LEUBA'S WATCHES

Have obtained for their superiority the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, viz., First Class Certificate and Gold Medal.

WE draw particular attention to our specialities in cheap Lever Watches. Twenty years' experience in the country and the fact that we possess our own factory in Europe give us an advantage over other firms, which will be readily understood, and which enables us to sell a really sound article at the following exceedingly low rates:—

WINDING WITH KEY,
CASES COIN SILVER.

Open Faced	Rs. 25
Hunting	" 26
Half-Hunting	" 27
Above in Superior quality ...	" 35

[illegible] FINE SILVER.

[illegible]	Rs. 40
[illegible]	45 to 50
[illegible]	60

[illegible]VRE-LEUBA & Co.'s
ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN WATCHES
IN GERMAN-SILVER CASE.

None Genuine unless bearing our Stamp on cover. { Open face ...... Rs. 25; Hunting ...... " 28; Half-hunting ...... " 30 } Beware of Imitations.

* The always increasing sales have enabled us to reduce the former rates to above.

All the above watches are guaranteed for two years. Each watch is sold in a good case fitted with a spare glass and spare spring.

Price Cash, no discount.

Postage free. Packing free.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office

Apply at Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co branch Establishment East-street Poona.

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A MADRAS CENTENARIAN.

A few days ago a card bearing the following inscription was handed to us:—"Centenarian S. Pathbanab Sing Taukoor, late cavalry supplier, &c." The card was followed by a sprightly little man, attired in a curious fashion, and presenting the appearance of a sexagenarian Aryan in the enjoyment of all his faculties. And yet, by his own shewing, it is upwards of forty-one years since this visitor of ours ceased to be a sexagenarian. He claims to have been born "on the 10th day of the bright half of the month of Aswija, of the year Shobakritu, corresponding to Sunday, the 5th October, 1783"; and he says that he completed his 60th year on the 3rd October, 1843, and then performed, in Nungumbaukum, certain mysterious ceremonies in accordance with the Hindu Shastras, in celebration of the event. Now there died in the year 1783, at Marseilles, aged 112, a gentleman named Alexander Mackintosh, a native of Dunkeld. He had been mixed up with the Rebellion of 1715; and in order to save his head, he had given leg bail, or was obliged to fly; and from that date until 1783 he resided at Marseilles, being supported by a small pension allowed to him by some of the Pretender's family, who by this long-continued ackowledgment of his loyal services, unwittingly cast a doubt on the claim they set up to be royal Stuarts. Thus two links, formed by Mr. Mackintosh and by the Madras Centenarian, connect us with a date 714 years ago, or with the year 1670, when Charles II. was King of England, and Aurungzebe flourished in India. Mr. George Foxcroft was then President in Council of Fort St. George, and "John Company" was in his cradle. It is probable enough that a Centenarian was living in 1670, in which case three lives would take us back to the early period of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Pathbanab Taukoor commenced his existence with an hereditary predisposition to longevity. His father, it is true, died at the comparatively youthful age of 64; but his paternal grandfather attained the age of 99, and his mother that of 96. H[illegible] died so recently as twenty-two years a[illegible] one brother, who died aged 10, and [illegible] died aged 60. He married early, and [illegible] years of experience as a "mo[illegible] [illegible] prevailed upon by his wife [illegible] own account to take unto himself a second spouse. The two wives lived together in perfect harmony for forty-five years. Then the senior wife died, and the younger one still lives with the old gentleman. By his first wife he had one son; and by his second wife he had two sons, and six daughters. One only of these nine children is living, and this one is the youngest of them all, a daughter born to him when he was in his 57th year, and who is now 45 years of age. His most noticeable characteristic is cheerfulness. He is very abstemious in regard to sleep and nourishment. When he was in his prime he restricted his slumbers habitually to a period of three hours, and now he is unable to sleep for more than one hour in the twenty-four. He rises punctually from his wakeful couch at 4·30 a.m., and having bathed, he regales himself with a cup of fresh milk, and as soon as the sun has risen he sets out for a constitutional. He has a full meal at about 2 p.m. after which he again takes pedestrian exercise in the open air, and gets up a fine appetite for a cup of boiled milk and a plantain or two, by way of supper.

Asked if he did not find time hang rather heavy on his hands, he replied in the negative, and added that he employed himself by thinking. His memory for names, dates, and events, is very remarkable. We met a nonagenarian in England the other day—a very jolly old gentleman who enjoyed his food, his glass and his joke—who told us that his memory for the events of his early and recent years never failed him, but that he had almost insuperable difficulty in calling to mind the circumstances of the middle period of his life. That period seemed like a blank to him. There is no evidence of this gap in the memory—which is not unusual with very aged people—of Mr. Pathbanab Taukoor. He takes particular pride in expatiating on the good opinion that was formed of him while yet a youth by Colonel Arthur Wellesley; and he has a fund of information about events that happened between 1799,—the year of the siege of Seringapatam which he witnessed,—and the present year. It is unfortunate for him that during a pilgrimage to Ramasweram he lost some certificates relating to his early history; but these certificates had been previously seen by Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple, for many years Master Attendant of Madras, and that gentleman certified in 1874 that Pathbanab was then 89. A Mr Nagojee Row certified that he knew Puthbanab in 1809 at Jaulnah when his age was about 24 years. Subedar Major Mahomed Hoossain, Aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, certified in 1877:—"I knew him from the year 1834 at Kittoor Ward. He was about 34 or 35 years of age." It will be seen that Mr. Dairymple, and Mr Nagojee Row, put his age down at 99, whereas the Subadar Major considers he is 94 or 95."—*Mail.*

THE WHEAT CROPS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The first report on the prospects of the wheat crops in the Central Provinces is as follows:—

"Preliminary wheat forecasts as yet received from only six districts; but from them and from personal inquiry, it appears that, owing to continuousness of rainfall and its early cessation there is a very general decrease of from 5 to 10 per cent. in area; maximum decrease in Wardha, which is reported to be 32 per cent. The area has further been decreased in Chhattisgarh by extensive mortality of cattle; sowings have germinated strongly when effected early, but late sowings have come up unequally. Condition of crop is on the whole up to the average for this period, but rain is much needed, and if it occurs, an average outturn may be expected."

THE MASSACRE OF COOLIES AT TRINIDAD.

An Indian Civilian wrote to the *Times* on the 28th November:—

The slaughter of Indian coolies at Trinidad will indeed require serious inquiry. At rare intervals serious collisions and loss of life have occurred in India owing to disputes between rival sects; in resistance to civil authority scarcely at all, I feel sure that in the last half century, at least, there has been no such slaughter in collision with the civil authority in all our vast Empire in India. It is bad enough that such should have taken place in the small population of Trinidad. But worse remains behind, according to your correspondence. "The fact is that the rest of the population are afraid of the coolies, and so take these stern measures to keep them down." And why are they afraid of these mild coolies? There is dissatisfaction among them "on account of increased work, and pay at the old rate. A few weeks ago, in consequence of the great depression in the sugar market, their tasks were increased, and a spirit of discontent had been engendered thereby." The Colonial correspondent goes on:—"I do not, of course, blame the measure; it might, indeed, have been absolutely necessary to save the planters." I, on the other hand, say that if the statement is correct there has been the grossest breach of contract. The coolies are engaged in India to serve for five years at a specified rate of wages. I have always doubted whether we are justified in attesting these contracts, for, as a matter of fact, they are not fully acted on. The wage is commuted to a payment for a certain task, called a day's work, over which the Indian Government has no control, and which, though very well for the skilled and able-bodied, is not a fulfilment of contract to the weak and unskilled who are engaged on what they may well believe to be a wage contract. Be that as it may, the fixed task system has so long prevailed that I would not raise that question here. Of late years much effort has been made to protect the coolies, and we may assume that on the average, the established tasks are fair, advantageous to the skilled if disadvantageous to the unskilled. But what shall we say if, owing to depression of sugar, coolies serving under these five-years contracts are arbitrarily subjected to a change in the task-work standard—in other words, to a reduction in the wages for which they are working—and if, in consequence of the natural discontent so engendered, it has been thought necessary to seize an occasion of opposition to a sudden and arbitrary police regulation to shoot them down wholesale? I say again that a thorough injury is urgently necessary.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT LAHORE.

On Monday night, the following officers, gentlemen and ladies had the honour of dining with their Royal Highnesses at Government House:—General and Mrs. Murray, Captain Peyton, A.D.C., Colonel and Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Elsmie, Colonel Norman, The Rt. Revd. the Bishop of Lahore, Dr. and Mrs. Bellew, Colonel Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. D.G. Barkley and Mr. Riddell. After dinner, there was a conversazione at Government House, to which the European and Native Society of Lahore and Mian Mir, as well as a number of outsiders, had been invited. The grounds of Government House were prettily illuminated for the occasion; and inside, there was quite an enormous concourse of guests. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was in full uniform; and both he and her Royal Highness, the Duchess—who wore a black dress and diamonds—looked extremely well. Shortly after 9 o'clock His Royal Highness the Duke, accompanied by His Honour Sir Charles Aitchison, and several of the ladies and gentlemen present, went into the large tent at the back of Government House to receive an Address from the Lahore Municipality. Just before the address was read, the Maharana of Jallawar Rajputana, and Lieutenant Herbert, Political Officer, had the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness. The Address was in Urdu, and was read by the Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, President of the Municipality. The translation was as follows:—

To His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg, and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., &c., &c.

We, the Members of the Lahore Municipality, on behalf of the residents of Lahore, are here to offer our respects and welcome to your Royal Highness. This Committee itself is the first result and example of the Local Self-Government scheme which was inaugurated, for the political advancement and education of the people of this country, by Lord Ripon, and wisely and duly carried out by His Honour, Sir Charles Aitchison. The inhabitants of Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, hold themselves especially fortunate, in that the great desire they have felt, since Your Royal Highness reached India, to see Your Royal Highness in this city, has at length been to-day fulfilled. For the people of India are wont to regard a view and sight of their Sovereign as a religious observance; and they look upon his coming as a Divine favour. It has never fallen to our lot to behold our Sovereign in person; but before this, we have had the good fortune to see two of Her Majesty's sons; the Prince of Wales, Heir to the Throne and his brother the Duke of Edinburgh. We are now privileged to enjoy the like pleasure again. Her Majesty, by sending out her sons to this country, shows that, in her royal heart, there is confidence in our loyalty; and we are proud to know this. It is a good omen, also for India, that your Royal Highness, giving up your princely comforts at home, should come to this country to serve here. The unselfish sacrifice of your own convenience for the service of the State, affords a goodly pattern for the people of our land to follow. Since the British Government has been established in the country, vast progress has been made in advancing the prosperity, peace, and comfort [illegible] people, in matters connected with E[illegible] Public Health, Commerce, Agricultu[illegible] ways, Canals, Telegraphs, and in ma[illegible] Our heart-felt thanks are therefore [illegible] English Government for the favours it has conferred upon us; and we hu[illegible] Royal Highness to inform the Empre[illegible] our deep loyalty, love and obedience [illegible] and of our readiness, now and ever, [illegible] Majesty.

We pray God, that the skirt of the P[illegible] may be united to the skirt of the ve[illegible] nity; and that our professions of [illegible] deemed worthy of acceptation.

The Urdu original had been bea[illegible] and illuminated by native write[illegible] the Lahore School of art; an[illegible] casket of chased silver work, wa[illegible] infavourable specimen of Punja[illegible] Highness replied to the Address [illegible] Gentlem[illegible] thank [illegible] recent [illegible] to encour[illegible] and education of the people of this c[illegible], the good order in which this city is kept and the many signs of improvements on all sides show that the new Municipality recognize the duties and responsibilities that now rest upon them. I am much gratified to to have had a chance of visiting this far famed city and to become acquainted with the Capital of the Punjab. I have already visited numerous cities and distant portions of this province; and have been much struck with the great agricultural industry of the fine and manly population. Wherever I have been I have met with the most loyal expressions from all classes and creeds. My service here in India has been full of interest to me, and has enabled me to become acquainted with the various nationalities that make up this vast empire. Your expressions of unswerving loyalty and affection to the Queen-Empress—my beloved mother—have sown me that you are true and faithful subjects of the British Crown. I will not fail to make them known to Her Majesty, than whom no British Sovereign has ever taken a truer and deeper interest in the people of India. I will ask you to convey to the inhabitants of Lahore my heart-felt thanks for the manner in which they have received me; and to assure them that I will never forget my visit to their beautiful city.

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MR. FAWCETT AND THE BLIND.

It is proposed, as announced a few days ago, to create a fund in memory of the late Mr. Fawcett, to further the higher education of the blind. No memorial could be more appropriate, or could be more in accordance with the wishes of the lamented statesman whose name the fund will bear. It is one of the compensations of misfortune that, when manfully met, the good results of the example on others outweigh, even in the feelings of the sufferer himself, his own personal loss. During the lifetime of Professor Fawcett he had constant evidence that his example was of use as much even to those who had the gift of sight as to those who had lost it. Few of those who were in the habit of meeting Professor Fawcett have failed to be invigorated by the cheerful courage with which he met the painful problem of his life; and to many of the blind scattered far and wide over the world his name has been ever since it was known to them a perpetual source of encouragement. His example showed what force of will and a pure ambition could do to overcome the gravest natural obstacles. What a strong and gifted man may do for himself, however, has to be taught to others less self-helpful. Both in the higher and in the elementary teaching of the blind there remains abundant room for progress. In certain institutions it may be said to be as good as it can be made to be; but in too many the intelligent method is lacking. The difference is at once evident to any visitor who compares one Blind Asylum with another. The contrast between the spiritless and half-helpless inmates of the one with the active and cheerful members of the other—many of whom the visitor has a difficulty at first in believing to be blind at all—is an unmistakable proof of what systematic teaching can effect in overcoming natural deficiencies and in tuning an unfortunate into a happy lot.

The main point in the educating process is to make the blind self-dependent. It is marvellous to what an extent this can be done. Without the help of any such systematic instruction as can be put at the service of the blind in organized institutions, Mr. Fawcett was able to do a good deal more than most men with eyes are able to accomplish. To say nothing of his public work, which is before all the world, he was able to ride, to walk, to skate, to row, to fish, and to climb the Alps. His case was that of a large proportion of the blind—namely, those who have once been able to see, and have afterwards lost the power. To them the affliction is perhaps greater than to those who never have known what sight is, and the calamity is in one respect the more difficult to meet, because the habits of a man who has once had the use of his eyes are already formed like those of his fellows. There is a deftness in the case of those born blind which can rarely be acquired by those to whom blindness comes later. Yet we imagine that the blind who have once seen are happier than those who have not. The faculty of sight lost, but once possessed, can be partly made good by the words of others. The late Professor Fawcett in his walks with friends would sometimes wish to go to a place from which he could have "a view"—that is, where the companions with him could describe to him scenes once familiar to his sight—and more than one of those who have met him have been struck on being told by the Professor (as a result of friendly inquiries from third parties as to their appearance) that he was glad to see them looking so well. The memory of what has once been seen thus comes in to aid the comprehension of those who have lost their sight and most likely compensates on the whole for the superior dexterity which those born blind gradually and instinctively acquire. And, as far as the mental happiness of the individual is concerned, it is certainly better to have a store of pleasant memories, which is daily revived by the conversation of friends, than to have been without the power of sight altogether.

It is not yet stated what form the proposed Memorial Fund will definitely take. The first thing that will occur to most readers' minds is that the sum collected could not be better employed than in extending the system (whether in connexion with the institution or not) which has been carried out with admirable results at the Royal Normal College for the Blind at Upper Norwood. Dr. Campbell, the head of the College, is himself, like Professor Fawcett, an instance of what may be done by energy and intelligence in making up for the loss of sight. The College was brought prominently before the world in a speech which Mr. Bright made on its behalf some months ago; but was already well known to those interested in works of practical benevolence. Dr. Campbell's aim has been to systematize and teach what he and Mr. Fawcett did for themselves—that is, first of all, to make the blind feel independent; and then, after giving them the sense of independence, as the foundation of all that is to follow, to train them to the particular sort of work for which their capacities or past education have fitted them. But the foundation is self-help, and as Dr. Campbell has spared no pains to impress on the public, the first and most important part of the education of the blind consists in teaching them to feel and act as if they were not blind. When the sense of disablement is removed all the rest is comparatively easy. If a man is brought to feel that the mere fact of his blindness does not make him a burden on others, and does not interfere seriously with his success in life, he can set to work with some heart and hope. And to teach this is the main object of the Norwood College, and should be the main object of any such fund, however applied, raised to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Fawcett.

It is only in very recent times that the subject has been dealt with at all methodically. The old idea even among those who took most interest in the blind, was that they were objects of sympathy and deserving of help, but not that they could be, as a rule, trained to be self-supporting and productive members of society. Blind Asylums were, when they existed, Hospitals for Incurables, and not, as they should be, schools in which the pupils are taught to be as efficient in life as those who can see. One of the earliest, if not the earliest, of such asylums was the Hospitals of the "Quinze-Vingts" founded in Paris in the fourteenth century by St. Louis. The reason of its foundation is said to have been the frequent occurrence of blindness among the French soldiers warring in his reign in Africa. After the national conflict carried on by Prussia against the first Napoleon, a number of Asylums for the Blind were organized in Germany in order to help those who had lost their sight in these wars. Some of the institutions then founded still exist. Many instances are on record of the individual effort on the part either of the blind themselves or of their instructors to meet the real difficulties of the case. Bernouilli, more than two hundred years ago, is reported to have taught a blind girl at Geneva how to write, and both Saunderson and Weissenburg did the same for themselves, each devising the means most suitable for his own case. Exactly a hundred years ago, in 1784, an attempt, which has been fruitful of many beneficent consequences, was made in Paris to further develop the same idea. Fraulein Paradies, of Vienna, who had been equally successful in devising her own method of self-help for the blind, came into communication with persons interested in the same subject in France; and the result was the founding of an institution in which, besides the first essentials of knowledge, and the subjects (such as music) for which the blind are supposed to have a special capacity, a general education was purposed. During the last century a main difficulty of training the blind is that a true theory of education comes into conflict with the charitable but unintelligent instincts of mankind. There are large numbers of people who would put down money for supporting the blind, but whose sympathies are not equally awakened by a project for teaching the blind to help themselves. The old notion still prevails, in spite of all proof to the contrary, that to give at once to the poor blind beggar in the street is a better thing than to subscribe to a fund or an institution the object of which is to prevent the poor blind man from ever coming into the street at all as a beggar. If it could be generally impressed on the public what the facts of the case are, a change for the better might by expected. The suggestion of a higher and systematic education of the blind has already called forth appeals on behalf of the general elementary education of the same class. Both rest upon the same principle. The training of the deaf and dumb comes also within the same category. When we see the marvels that can be produced in the education of those who can neither see nor hear [illegible] (still they are carefully taught) [illegible]ak, we can but have the highest hopes of any [illegible] conducted institution of system which aims at [illegible]ng good the defects which nature or accident [illegible]mposed on our fellow-creatures. The example [illegible]. Fawcett will recur to everybody's thoughts [illegible]nexion with this subject.—*Saturday Review.*

T[illegible]ESS BY MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD.

[illegible] Nov. 29 a mosaic which had been placed on the [illegible] of St. Jude's Church, Commercial-street, [illegible]chapel, by friends of the Rev. S. A. Barnett, [illegible]car of the parish, "to record the institution of [illegible]rly exhibition of pictures in Whitechapel, and [illegible]ndeavours to make the lives of his neighbours [illegible]ater by bringing within their reach the influ[illegible] of beauty," was unveiled without ceremony. [illegible] mosaic, which was executed by Salviati, is a [illegible] of the well-known picture "Time, Death, and [illegible]ment," by Mr. Watts, R.A.

[illegible] meeting was subsequently held at Toynbee-hall, [illegible]hich Mr. Courtney, M.P., presided. Among those present were Mr. Matthew Arnold, Professor Bryce, M.P., Mr. F. Buxton, M.P., Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. Kemp-Welch, Mr. E. Bond, and Mr. E. T. Cook.

The Chairman said they were met together to testify their great regard, he might say their affection, for Mr. Barnett and their high estimation of the good work which he and their had been doing in that neighbourhood by instituting and carrying on year after year exhibitions of pictures which had given delight, and something more than delight, to hundreds and thousands of people. They had most of them seen the particular object which they had put up in the streets of Whitechapel to commemorate his actions. There was, as they would observe, a particular agreement and a harmony between the monument and the particular work which they desired to remember. In that reproduction, by an admirable artist, trained in the best schools, of one of the greatest works of one of our deepest modern artists, they were enabled to put before the people of Whitechapel something animated by the spirit of Mr. Barnett's work. (Hear, hear.) They were happy on that occasion in having with them Mr. Matthew Arnold (hear, hear), who would express far better than he could the sentiments which animated the whole of those present. Mr. Matthew Arnold was no stranger to the East-end, and by many of them, long before they knew him, some of his characteristics were borne in mind, in consequence of the verses which he wrote of a minister who fought a brave and courageous life in that district. He might say that Mr. Matthew Arnold came to that meeting in full sympathy with the life which was crowded about them as well as with the particular work of which Mr. Barnett was a living illustration. Mr. Courtney concluded by introducing Mr. Matthew Arnold to the meeting.

Mr. Arnold, who was received with cheers, said.—I come here to-day in deference to a summons I could not resist, a summons from Mr. Watts himself, the author of the beautiful work of art which has just been unveiled on St. Jude's church. In former times, as Mr. Courtney has mentioned, I was tolerably acquainted with the East-end of London from inspecting the schools here. But for a long time my work has lain elsewhere, and in my leisure I have not come here. I will tell you the reason. If we go from here westward we come to the City and there we see a possessing class spending and enjoying, and we see a trading class desiring nothing better than to possess and enjoy too; and these are the before-the-scenes, as one may say, of our national world. They produce what is called the national fabric of British civilization, the marvellous work and wonders of British enterprise. Then at the East-end we have what may be called the "behind-the-scenes" of English civilization. You know that behind the scenes at a theatre you see a number of men in their shirt-sleeves, dusty boards and benches, and odds and ends of things, and that always has seemed to me to be a representation of what the east of London is by comparison with the brilliant spectacle which is seen further west. And not only is there this "behind-the scenes" to be seen in the east of London, but there may also be conceived here as presented to our view a great receptacle and limbo in which the people who have failed and fallen or been hurt and wounded, and whom the excess of production and competition which the trading classes carry on have turned out—in which it may be conceived as a great receptacle and limbo in which these poor people exist as well as they can. When English people speak of English life and of our national civilization they naturally think chiefly of the spectacle which is to be seen westward in the City and at the West-end, and this spectacle everybody is struck with and very many—the majority, perhaps—praise and admire. As to the life of the spending and enjoying class we are told that luxury is good for trade. As for the trade and the trading classes, though occasionally, there are murmurs and complaints of over-production, over-competition, and depression, there comes an authority, a great authority, such as Mr. Giffen—who, no doubt, is a friend of the chairman's (laughter, and ("hear, hear")—a political economist who tells us in imposing letters to *The Times*, which *The Times* prints in imposing type, that all is for the best and that the more competition the more prosperity. And so with the spectacle of our civilization most people are well satisfied. But there are two sorts of people who have always been, or generally been, dissatisfied and malcontents—the poets and the saints. (Laughter.) It happens that I was brought up under the influence of a poet who was very much dissatisfied with the proceedings of the middle and upper classes among us, and who, indeed, called them idolatry. This poet convinced me, and therefore I have spent most of my leisure time in preaching in my feeble way to these classes, and in telling them that their idolatrous work could not stand, and that already one began to hear formidable cracks in it, and to see it beginning to sway ominously to and fro. Some there are, however, who came to the East-end, though I did not—some from those classes who possess and enjoy and from the class that is aspiring to possess and enjoy. They, dissatisfied with merely living the life of those classes, came to the East-end, and such men are the true saviours of society. (Cheers.) Their names pass, everything passes, but that matters little—their names are written in the Book of Life. There is written a name, which, perhaps, by this time is beginning to wax faint in the memories of men, because he has now been dead some years—the name is Denison. There is written another name which the chairman has already mentioned—the name of the admirable young man whose memory will be preserved by this hall in which I speak—the name of Toynbee. I cannot forbear to say that I myself knew, when I inspected schools here, one of those men—a man fruitful in good works, cheerful, devoted, indefatigable. That man I have never seen since, and I do not know whether he is alive or not; some here will perhaps know him by name—William Tyler. Then there is a man whom we are met to-day to honour, who has been here 12 years—Mr. Barnett. (Cheers.) The first means which people think of in coming to help a neighbourhood of this kind is naturally religion. We have just had here a great attempt to move this neighbourhood by means of an agency of this kind—a mission to the East-end. Religion, when used in this way, is naturally presented under the preternatural and miraculous aspect which popular Christianity assumes. People are told to give a hearty assent to Christianity in this preternatural and miraculous aspect. They are told also—and this we must never forget—to be sober, patient, charitable, kind; and then they are told that after this life they will wake up in a world as little like Whitechaped as possible. (Hear.) An aspect of the Christian Gospel, which in the past has been a stay to millions, and which is still a stay to many, shall never be spoken of by me with hostility; but I have long been convinced that for very many, and above all for very many of those whom you have to preach here, Christianity thus presented appeared something neither solid nor verifiable. There is, no doubt, a profounder and at present little recognized aspect of the Christian religion in which it is solid and verifiable. But to seize this aspect the standard of life in religion must be raised and it cannot be seized until the domestic affections and the social impulses have been cultivated and verified, until the sense of duty has been quickened, until the pleasures of art have been laid open. Some have come here with a wish to cultivate and appeal to the social sympathies. Mr. Barnett's work has been, besides his labours as a parish clergyman, an appeal to the sense of duty, and he has desired in the words of the scroll placed on the wall of the church, "to make the lives of his neighbours brighter by bringing within their reach the influence of beauty." He has, therefore, set on foot these art exhibitions which have attracted so much attention outside the limits of the East-end, which have already exercised a great and powerful influence here, which have already given an access to art to hundreds who had none before, and which will, no doubt, produce still greater influence in the future. Nevertheless, that saying remains true—"Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again." No doubt the social sympathies, the feeling for beauty, the pleasure of art, if left merely by themselves, if untouched by what is the deepest thing in human life—religion—are apt to become ineffectual and superficial. The art which Mr. Barnett has done his best to make known to the people here, the art of men like Mr. Watts, the art manifested in works such as that which has just been unveiled, this art has a deep and powerful connexion with religion. You have seen in coming here the mosaic on the walls of St. Jude's Church, and you have read, perhaps, the scroll which explains it. There is a figure of Time—a strong young man full of hope, energy, daring, adventure, moving on to take possession of life; and beside him there is that beautiful figure of Death, representing the breakings off, the cuttings short, the baffling disappointments, the heartpiercing separations from which the fullest life and the most fiery energy cannot exempt us. Look at that strong and bold young man; that mournful figure must go hand in hand with him for ever; and those two figures, let us admit if you like, belong to art. Who is the third figure with the weighing scales and the sword of fire? We are told on a scroll. It is thus printed—"The Eternal is a God of Judgment; blessed are they that wait for him." The figure, I say, belongs to religion. The text which explains the figure is taken from one of the Hebrew prophets. But an even more striking text is furnished us from the sayings of the founder of Christianity, when he was about to leave the world and to leave behind him disciples, who, so long as He lived, had Him to come to and had Him to do, as one may say, all their thinking for them. He told them that when He was gone they should find a new source of thought and feeling open itself within them; that this new source of thought and feeling should be a comforter to them, and that it should convince the world of many things. Among other things, he said it should convince the world of judgment, because "the Prince of this world is judged." That is a text which we shall do well to lay to heart and consider along with the text from the Prophets which is printed beside it. More and more it has become manifest that the Prince of this world is really judged—that the prince of this world which is the perpetual ideal of selfishly possessing and enjoying, and the worlds fashioned under the inspiration of this dead are judged. One world and another has gone to pieces because it was fashioned to the inspiration of this ideal and that is a consoling and edifying thought. Above all, it is a consoling and edifying thought for these classes while in comparison with the great possessing and trading classes, which may be described as the fortunate classes—may be called the sacrifices. True if the sacrificed classes merely in their turn, under the influence of hatred or cupidity, desire to change and destroy in order to possess and enjoy, their work too will be idolatrous; the old work will continue to stand for the present, but at any rate their new work will not take its place. In the old world fashioned as we have said much of human virtue has entered, and that may often make it pardonable and even lovable; but still, considering how much it has left undone and how much positive ill it has done, we may be allowed to be satisfied when the time comes for its departing. There will always be an infinite charm in the ideal presented by the Christian religion of the new world to rise after the Prince of this world and this idolatrous world are judged. There will always be an infinite charm in such expressions as "The consolation of Israel," "The restoration of all things," "A new Heaven and a new earth," "The Kingdom of God." But I say, however great might be that charm for the man of soul, that charm is perhaps greatest for the sacrificed classes and it is good for them to have this ideal before them, to have before their eyes in a crowded street like this a monument which recalls it to them. People are always tempted to ask when they entertain ideals of this kind, "Will the change come soon; will the renovation be in our own time?" There are seasons, and this in which we live is perhaps one of them, when the crackings which we hear, and the swayings and the rockings which we see, and the signs and warnings on every side seem to say that the change cannot be very far off. But we must remember at the same time how short our time is, and what philosopher so well said that men are always impatient and for precipitatings things. We must remember what contradiction the course of events perpetually offers to such an ideal as that of the Kingdom of God. We must remember the delays and adjournments which it is certain to meet with. We must remember the obstacles which not only the base and selfish among mankind but also the fear of the grave and the folly of the world are perpetually offering. Let us therefore beware of expecting that any renovation upon which we have set our hearts will come immediately, but let us also be thankful to be reminded tha whether it comes late or soon the Prince of this world is judged, and that that renovation will surely come sooner or later. This it is which makes faith and hope to be among the primal virtues, because they keep alive in us confidence in our ideal when events might otherwise shake it. Faith and hope would not be virtues if the exercise of them was easy. It is because the exercise of them is hard that they become virtues, and that they are a beauty and a merit. (Cheers.)

> "And oh, if nature sinks, as oft she may,
> 'Neath long-lived pressure of obscure distress,
> Still to be strenuous for the bright reward,
> Still in the soul to admit of no decay,
> Brook no continuance of weakmindedness
> Great is the glory, for the strife is hard."

(Cheers.)

BRITISH PROTECTORATE AT NEW GUINEA.

The Special Commissioner of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, telegraphing from Port Moresby (*via* Cooktown) on Nov. 11, says:—Commodore Erskine in H.M.S. Nelson, arrived at Port Moresby on Sunday, the 2nd of November, and the Union Jack now flies from the flagstaff at the mission station, the proclamation of a British protectorate having been made with much ceremony on Thursday, the 6th instant. Early on Tuesday, the 6th instant, H. M. S. Espieple and H. M. S. Raven left their anchorage for the purpose of collecting the chiefs of the Branches of the Motu tribe and the tribes adjacent within a certain distance east and west of Port Moresby. The Espiegle, on board of which was the Rev. J. Chalmers, going east as far as Round Head, and the Raven, taking with her a native teacher, going west as far as Redscar Bay. The other chiefs were to be brought in overland by the Rev. W. G. Lawes. The Espiegle and Raven returned on the Wednesday, both with chiefs on board, and the former with two who had been at war with each other the day before the vessels arrived, the quarrel having arisen through a dispute in reference to payment for a girl who had been stolen, and having ended with the killing and wounding of several natives and burning of a village. On Wednesday afternoon the chiefs and a number of other natives were brought on board H. M. S. Nelson, and a grand assembly took place, with a feast for the chiefs and an address from the Commodore, a presentation of gifts attractive to the native eye, and the firing of some of the ship's guns. The flags of various nations were hung over the quarter-deck in the form of an awning, and the officers wore frock coats and swords; most of the chiefs were destitute of clothing, the mop-like hair and foreheads of some of them being bound round with bands of small shells, and the hair ornamented with tufts of feathers. Two or three old shirts, and one Boe Vagi, the chief of the Port Moresby natives, who was appointed by the Commodore to be the head chief of the Motu tribe, was dressed in a shirt, with a handkerchief round his loins, and a red felt hat on his head (the hat having been given to him by Mr. Chester when the flag was hoisted in 1883), and some green leaves through the lobe of his left ear. Evidently he had been attired specially for the occasion, as his usual dress is as scanty as that of his fellows. There were in all about 50 of the chiefs, most of them being representatives of the Motu tribe; and after being permitted to look round the ship they were directed by the missionaries, Messrs. Lawes and Chalmers, to seat themselves upon the deck. Then a great tub of boiled rice, sweetened with brown sugar, was brought on deck, and basins of this mixture were handed round to the chiefs, who received them, and devoured the rice with evident satisfaction. Ship biscuits were also served out, and the scene presented by the feasting savages and by the grouping of the Nelson's officers and the parading of the blue jackets on the opposite side of the deck—so that a photograph might be taken of the whole assembly—was exceedingly interesting and picturesque.

When the feasting was over Commodore Erskine, attended by Mr. H. L. Warren, his secretary, Captain Bridge, of the Espiegle, Deputy-Commissioner Romily, Mr. H. M. Chester, and Messrs. Lawes and Chalmers, came upon deck, and the chief, Boe Vagi, having been invited by Mr. Lawes to come forward, the Commodore addressed him and his follow-chiefs, and said:—

"I have asked you to come on board to-day in order that I may explain to you about the ceremony which will take place to-morrow on shore. I have been sent to this place to notify and proclaim that her Majesty the Queen has established a protectorate over the southern shores of New Guinea, and in token of that event I am directed to hoist the British flag at Port Moresby and at other places along the coast and islands. To-morrow, therefore, I intended to hoist the English flag here, and to read a proclamation which will be duly translated to you, and copies of which I hope to be able to send you printed in your own language, and in the meantime our English copy will be given to each chief for the information of the people. I desire, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen, to explain to you the meaning [illegible] the ceremonial which you are about to witness, [illegible] proclamation that from this time forth you a[illegible] under the protection of her Majesty's Go[illegible]; that evil-disposed men will not be ab[illegible] occupy your country, to seize your lands, or [illegible] you away from your own homes. I have b[illegible]structed to say to you that what you have se[illegible] here to-day on board her Majesty's ships o[illegible], and which will be done again to-morrow on [illegible], is to give you the strongest assurance of her Majesty's gracious protection of you, and to warn [illegible] evil-disposed men that if they attempt [illegible]o you harm they will be promptly punished [illegible] the officers of the Queen. Your lands will be secured to you, your wives and children will be protected. Should any injury be done to you, [illegible] will immediately inform her Majesty's officers, who will reside amongst you, and they will h[illegible] your complaints, and do justice. You will look upon all white persons whom the Queen permits to reside amongst you as your friends and her Majesty's subjects. The Queen will permit nobody to reside here who does you injury. You will under no circumstances inflict punishment upon any white person; but if such person has done you wrong you will tell her Majesty's officers of that wrong in order that the case may be fairly inquired into. You must know that it is for your security, and to prevent bloodshed, that the Queen sends me here to you, and will send her officers to live amongst you. And now I hope that you clearly understand that we are here amongst you as your friends; you will all keep peace amongst yourselves, and if you have disputes with each other, you will bring them before the Queen's officers, who will settle them for you without bloodshed. Should bad men come amongst you, bringing firearms and gunpowder, and intoxicating liquors, you are not to buy them, and are to give notice at once to the Queen's officers, so that such men may be punished. Always keep in your minds that the Queen guards and watches over you, looks upon you as her children, and will not allow any one to harm you, and will soon send her trusted officers to carry out her gracious intentions in the establishment of this Protectorate."

At the Commodore's request Mr. Lawes read a translation of this address in the Motu language, the chiefs listening attentively.

Then calling the chief Boe Vagi forward, Commodore Erskine shook hands with him, and introduced him to Mr. Romily, and the Commodore's intimations of the appointment of a High Commissioner for New Guinea, and his explanations of Mr. Romily's position, were interpreted to the chiefs by Mr. Lawes. This was followed by the appointment of Boe Vagi as head chief of the Motu tribes. It appears that the chiefs of a tribe of natives on Guinea recognised no one of their number as head or principal chief; and as the continuance of such a custom might make it very difficult for the High Commissioner or his deputy to deal effectually with matters connected with the natives which from time to time required attention, Commodore Erskine saw the necessity for selecting from a tribe the chief possessing the highest claim to be regarded as the most important chief in his district, and investing him with such authority as would make him the means of communication with the commissioner respecting any matter which any branch or member of the tribe might desire to bring to the Commissioner's knowledge. Accordingly Boe Vagi was selected for the position of head chief of the Motu tribe. To make his appointment more distinct, he was presented with an emblem of authority in the from of an ebony stick with a florin let in at the top, the Queen's head being uppermost, and encircled by a band of silver. Handing to Boe Vagi this stick, the Commodore said:—

"I present him with this stick, which is to be an emblem to him of his authority, and all the tribes who are represented by the chiefs here are to look to the holder of this stick, Boe Vagi. This stick represents the Queen's head the Queen of England; and if at any time any of the people of these tribes have any grievance or anything to say, they are through this man, the holder of the stick Boe Vagi, to make it known to the Queen's officer, in order that it may be inquired into. This stick is to be the symbol of his authority and all the tribes are to have communication through him with the Queen's officers."

Directed then to descend to the main deck, the chiefs walked one after the other into the Commodore's cabin, where each received a present consisting of tomahawk, butcher's knife, coloured shirt, or a piece of coloured cloth, and some figs and twist of tobacco. It was a curious sight to see these chiefs, some of them very old men, but others young, erect, and muscular, fling in at one door, and, after shaking hands with the Commodore and receiving a present, leaving by the other; and it was very amusing to notice how startled some of them were at suddenly discovering themselves in a large pier glass, which they had to pass before leaving the cabin. The Commodore did not fail to point out, through Mr. Lawes, to the chief who had burnt the village of another, that for the future he would not be allowed to commit such an act, and must through the Queen's officers seek redress for any grievance he might have, and the man was evidently impressed by what was said to him.

After the chiefs had received their presents, the firing off of some guns of the ship took place, so that the natives might be interested by seeing what could be done in the way of firing at long distances. A Nordenfeldt was directed at a target in the water, and a Gatling was placed in the foretop, and several rounds of ball cartridges were fired, to the evident astonishment of the natives; but what filled them with the greatest wonder was the firing of a shell and, afterwards a shot from one of the 18-ton guns, at a range of nearly 4,000 yards. This ended the day's proceedings.

Next morning the landing of officers and men from the squadron for the purpose of publicly proclaiming the establishment of the protectorate and hoisting the British flag commenced. The general order issued by the Commodore directed that the dress for officers should be cocked hat, undress coat, and epaulettes; the dress for seamen white frocks and hats, and that for marines white tunics and helmets. There was, consequently, a very attractive display of uniforms, and altogether it was an exceedingly interesting spectacle. The early hour appointed for the landing permitted of the ceremony being performed at a time of day when the heat, which has been intense since the Nelson has been on the coast, was not likely to be very trying to the men. The water of the harbour lay placid as a lake, with the ships of war far out from the shore, and here and there native canoes moving slowly along or resting idly on the surface; and the hills and valleys were green and shaded from the sun, and wore a freshening appearance, which is notable when the trees and the grass have been bathed in dew, and when the sun's rays are strong enough only to make the dewdrops sparkle and to deepen the shadows in the recesses where the sunlight has not yet penetrated. The boats conveying the officers and men to the shore, each flying the white ensign, imparted life and colour to the scene upon the water, and nothing could be more picturesque and beautiful than the view on shore, where the houses of the native village bordering the beach, with their brown occupants gazing in amazement on what was taking place before them, were shaded by a grove of cocoanut palms, whose refreshing dark-green fronds were rivalled only by the brighter green of the plantation of banana trees on the sides of the hills, which, rising high above the village, were, notwithstanding the evidence of cultivation by the natives and the existence of the little mission settlement, dressed in almost all their native loveliness, and robed in delicately tinted morning mists. Inside the enclosed ground around the mission house, and on a spot commanding a view of almost the entire harbour, was the flagstaff on which the flag had been hoisted by Mr. Chester and by Mr. Romilly, and which was now to display the flag hoisted with the authority of the Queen by Commodore Erskine, and it was around this flagstaff that the troops were drawn up in a hollow square, the men facing inwards with the officers to the front, and the Commodore and his suite standing with the missionaries and Mr. Chester on the verandah of the mission house. The native chiefs who had been on board the Nelson were seated in a picturesque group on the ground, immediately in front of the Commodore, and other natives and a few white spectators stood in a crowd at the rear of the bluejackets. The only representative of English women was Mrs. Lawes, wife of the Rev. W. G. Lawes, who was accommodated with a chair and sat near the Commodore, and the officers on either side of him. Among the spectators were Mr. J. F. Mann, who is travelling with the Nelson as the representative of the Geographical Society of New South Wales, to collect information with reference to the nature of the country and its inhabitants, and the facilities it may offer for settlement or trade; and also Mr. K. R. Stuart, son of the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

The landing party from the ships consisted of two companies of blue jackets, numbering 90 men, and one company of marines to the number of 46 men belonging to the Nelson, 50 blue-jackets and marines from the Espiegle, 25 from the Raven, and 10 from the Harrier. Besides them there was a band and colour party from the Nelson. Captain Bridge, of the Espiegle, had general charge of the arrangements.

Immediately the blue jackets had landed they were marched up the hill to the mission compound, and drawn up in a hollow square with the officers and the colours of the battalion to the front. The marines remained upon the beach until the Commodore landed, when they presented arms and afterwards, with bayonets fixed, marched with the band to join the blue jackets in front of the mission house. The structure is a long weather-board building of one storey and wide verandah, the principal portion of which faces the harbour, but the eastern end is towards the hills and the palm-trees, and it was at this end where the Commodore stood and proclaimed the establishment of the Protect rate. On the Commodore appearing before the troops they presented arms, and he then read the following proclamation:—

"PROCLAMATION.

"Proclamation on behalf of her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, establishing a protectorate of her Most Gracious Majesty over a portion of New Guinea and the islands adjacent thereto.

"To all to whom these presents shall c[illegible] greeting: Whereas it has become essential fo[illegible] protection of the lives and properties of the [illegible] inhabitants of New Guinea, and for the pu[illegible] of preventing the occupation of portions [illegible] country by persons whose proceedings, [illegible]ioned by any law. ful authority, might te[illegible] injustice, strife, and bloodshed, and who, [illegible]urse, might endanger the [illegible] pretence of legitimate trade and [illegible]emselves of the lands of such liberties and pos[illegible] native inhab[illegible]ned over a certain portion of such [illegible], that a British protectorate should be es[illegible] islands adjacent thereto:

"An[illegible]reas her Majesty having taken into her [illegible] consideration the urgent necessity of he[illegible]ction to such inhabitants, has directed me [illegible]claim such protection in a formal manner at [illegible] place: Now, I, James Elphinstone Erskine, Captain in the Royal Navy, and commodore of the Australian station, one of her Majesty's naval aides-de-camp, do hereby, in the name of her Most Gracious Majesty, declare and proclaim the establishment of such Protectorate over such portions of the coast and the adjacent islands as is more particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed.

"And I hereby proclaim and declare no acquisition of land, whensoever or howsoever acquired, within the limits of the Protectorate hereby established, will be recognised by her Majesty: And I do hereby, on behalf of her Majesty, command and enjoin all persons whom it may concern to take notice of this proclamation.

"SCHEDULE.

"All that portion of the southern shores of New Guinea commencing from the boundary of that portion of the country claimed by the Government of the Netherlands on the 141st meridian of east longitude to East Cape, with all islands adjacent thereto south of East Cape to Kosmann Island inclusive, together with the island in the Goschen Straits.

"Given on board her Majesty's ship Nelson, at the harbour of Port Moresby, on the 6th day of November, 1884.

"(Signed) James Elphinstone Erskine,
"Commodore.

"God Save the Queen."

This was interpreted to the natives by the Rev. W. G. Lawes, who, at the request of Commodore Erskine, had translated it into the Motu language, and then by direction of the Commodore the Union Jack was slowly raised to the truck of the flagstaff by Sub-Lieutenant Gaunt, who fills the position of Flag-Lieutenant of H.M.S. Nelson. The troops immediately presented arms, and as the flag was ascending the band played a bar of the National Anthem. The salute of 21 guns was fired from the Nelson, and the ships of war were almost instantaneously dressed with flags from stem to stern, the royal standard flying conspicuously from the Nelson's main. When the Nelson had saluted the flag and the firing had ceased, the troops fired a *feu-de-joie* of three rounds, the band playing a bar of the National Anthem, after each of the first two rounds, and two bars after the third. All this not a little astonished the natives, though some of those whose homes were at Port Moresby had witnessed the firing of a *feu-de-joie* before; but though the firing startled some of them, it had with the general display the effect of impressing them all with some sense of the solemn importance of the ceremony that was being performed. The firing party were then ordered to shoulder arms, and the Commodore, addressing all present at the ceremony but the natives, said,

"Officers and men, Mr. Romilly and gentlemen,—This interesting and important ceremony being now formally concluded, it only remains for me, in her Majesty's name, to express the fervent hope that under the blessing of Almighty God the establishment of this protectorate may conduce to the peace, happiness, and welfare of the people of this vast territory. May the British flag, which we have this day planted on these shores, be to the people of this portion of New Guinea the symbol of their freedom and their liberty, and the proclamation which I have just read the charter of their rights and privileges. May it be them a protectorate in deed as well as in name, protecting them alike from the encroachments of foreigners and the aggressive or unlawful actions of persons of any other nationality; may the blessings of civilisation and Christianity, the seeds of which have been already sown by English hands in the person present on this occasion, increase and multiply exceedingly amongst them! And lastly, as the Union Jack, which has on several former occasions been hoisted on the shores of New Guinea and the adjacent islands, on this day for the first time displayed and hoisted on New Guinea under the authority and by the command of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, I most fervently pray that the establishment of a British protectorate on these shores may tend to ensure the integrity and inviolability of the great Australian colonies, and promote the best interests of their people; and I trust that this important step may be attended with the happiest results, and redound to the honour of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, for whom I now invite you to give three hearty cheers."

The call was right loyally responded to, and with Captain Bridge leading, three British cheers rang out and echoed among the hills; and then, with a royal salute, the troops once more presenting arms, the ceremony was brought to a close.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM AND THE ENGLISH PROFESSIONALS.

The *Melbourne Argus* of the 22nd ult. contains the following:—Mr. Alexander, manager of the Australian Eleven, who have just returned from England, has called at our office to make a statement on behalf of the team by way of reply to the strictures passed on their dealings with the English professionals now on a tour in the colonies. In reference to the plea that the visitors would be allowed a good "show" of benefiting pecuniarily from the present trip, we are asked to point out that only three or four members of the team are interested in its monetary success. The rest get fixed sums of varying amounts. To a complaint made that the Australian Eleven could not be go to courteously treat with the Players' representatives either here or in England, it is pointed out that Mr. Alexander. before the Australian Eleven went to England, saw Mr. Conway in Sydney with a view to arranging matches and the latter referred Mr. Alexander to Mr. Lillywhite. Several communications passed between Mr. Lillywhite and Mr. Alexander in England, but none of the letters produced to us show the existence of any feeling of soreness on the part of Mr. Lillywhite on the ground that the Australians showed no readiness to negotiate. The fact is said to be that the Englishmen were unable to accept any proposals for matches in Australia until they arrived here, beyond provisionally agreeing to play against the Australian Eleven at Adelaide under engagement to the South Australian Cricketing Association. Far from being desirous to interfere with the prospects of the English team on their tour, the Australian Eleven wish it to be known that they abandoned an intention of playing in America and New Zealand in returning home because they heard that the English players were going to get to Australia by that route. The Englishmen seemed, it is pointed out, to be unnecessarily anxious to get away from England before the Australians. The latter took passage by the Mirzapore on the 25th September, and the players left hurriedly by the previous Orient steamer. Referring to a statement that the members of the English team have always shown a willingness to play for such sums as were agreed upon by the committees, it is rejoined that such was not always the case, and it is instanced that at Sheffield, in the match between the Australians and the Players, Shrewsbury, Barnes, and Flowers refused to play under the terms of £10 per man, which the committee offered, and which sum is double the usual allowance to professionals. For this refusal Barnes and Flowers were censured by Lord's Committee. On the question of the terms demanded by the Australian Eleven for matches in Melbourne and Sydney between them and the English team, the following explanation is presented. The Australian Eleven say that the equal division of proceeds which they insist on when playing with the English professionals at Melbourne and Sydney is what was allowed the Australians in their matches against the Hon. Ivo Bligh's team, with this difference in favour of the team of professionals—that whereas the Melbourne Chricket Club charged the former matches with 20 per cent they will only require 10 per cent. now. The English players offer the Australians 30 per cent. of the receipts, instead of the two teams sharing equally after the club or association has taken its percentage. In reply to the reminder that the Australian team got in England as large a share of the takings as that for which the English professionals are now asking, it is answered that the Australians got nothing from the grand stand takings in England, whereas the terms here include a share of the stand receipts.

FRENCH DUELLING.

When it ceased to be the fashion to wear sword in the last century, pistols were soon subtituted for personal encounters. This made duelling far less amusing, more dangerous, and proportionally less popular. The duel in England received practically its *coup de grace* with the new Articles of War of 1844, which discredited the practice in the army, offering gentlemen facilities for public explana[illegible] apology, or arbitration in the presence of the[illegible]manding officer. But previous to this "[illegible] [illegible]duel of satisfaction" had assumed the most p[illegible]sterous forms. Parties agreed to draw lots f[illegible] pistols and to fight, one with a loaded the o[illegible] with an unloaded weapon. This affair of [illegible]nour (!) was always at short distances an[illegible] "point-blank," and the loser was usually kille[illegible] Another plan was to go into a dark room tog[illegible]er and commence firing. There is a beautif[illegible]d pathetic story told of two men, the one a "[illegible]d" man and the other a "timid" man, who fo[illegible] themselves unhapily bound to fight, and [illegible]ose the dark-room duel. The kind man ha[illegible] fire first, and, not wishing to hurt his adver[illegible]y, groped his way to the chimney-piece, an[illegible]placing the muzzle of his pistol straight up [illegible] chimney, pulled the trigger, when, to his consternation, with a frightful yell down came his adversary the "timid" man, who had selected that fatal hiding-place. Another grotesque form was the "medical duel" one swallowing a pill made of bread, the other swallowing one made of poison. When matters had reached this point, public opinion not unnaturally took a turn for the better, and resolved to stand by the old obsolete law against duelling, whilst enacting new bye-laws for the army, which of course reacted powerfully, with a sort of professional authority, upon the practice of bellicose civilians. The duel was originally a mere trial of *might*, like our prize fight; it was so used by armies and nations, as in the case of David and Goliath, or as when Charles V. challenged Charlemagne to single combat. But in mediæval times it got to be also used as a test of *right*, the feeling of a judicial trial by ordeal entering into the struggle between two persons, each claiming right on his side. The judicial trial by ordeal was abandoned in the reign of Elizabeth, but the practice of private duelling has survived in spite of adverse legislation, and is exceedingly popular in France down to the present day. The law of civilised nations has, however, always been dead against it. In 1599 the Parliament of Paris went so far as to declare every duellist a rebel to his Majesty; nevertheless, in the first eighteen years of Henri Quarter's reign no fewer than four thousand gentlemen are said to have perished in duels, and Henri himself remarked, when Creyin challenged Don Philip of Savoy, "If I had not been the king I would have been your second." Our ambassador, Lord Herbert, at the court of Louis XIII., wrote home that he hardly ever met a French gentleman of repute who had not either killed his man or meant to do so! and this in spite of laws sosevere that the two greatest duellists of the age, the Count de Bouteville and the Marquis de Beuron, were both beheaded, being taken *in flagrante delicto*. Louis XIV. published another severe edict in 1679, and had the courage to enforce it. The practice was checked for a time, but it received a new impulse after the close of the Napoleonic wars. The dulness of Louis Philippe's reign and the dissoluteness of Louis Napoleon's both fostered duelling. The present "opportunist" Republic bids fair to outbid both. You can hardly take up a French newspaper without reading an account of various duels. Like the suicides in Paris, and the railway assaults in England, duels form a regular and much appreciated item of French daily news. It is difficult to think of M. de Girardin's shooting dead poor Armand Caroll—the most brilliant young journalist in France—without impatience and disgust, or to read of M. Rochefort's exploit the other day without a smile. The shaking hands in the most cordial way with M. Rochefort, the compliments on his swordsmanship what time the blood flowed from an ugly wound, inflicted by him as he was mopping his own neck, are all so many little French points (of honour?)—which we are sure his challenger, Captain Fournier, was delighted to see noticed in the papers. No doubt every billiard-room and cafe in Paris gloated over the details, and the heroes, Rochefort and Fournier, were duly fêted and dined together as soon as their respective wounds were sufficiently healed. Meanwhile John Bull reads the tale and grunts out loud. "The whole thing is a brutal farce and the 'principals' are no better than a couple of asses."—*Belgravia.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.

BUSINESS re-opened to-day nominally, but with the home markets closed and a great number of people away from Bombay there has been very little doing.

Respecting cotton, the latest from Liverpool is to the 24th, when the market closed firm with sales of 12,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Prices were all unchanged, except for Mid-Uplands on the spot, which have at last advanced to the much-talked-of 6d. per lb. On the same day futures in New York were 2 points lower, but yesterday there was a recovery of 6 points, the quotations being 11 1-16d. for ready and 11·37 points for April delivery, which are maintained unaltered in to-day's message.

The holidays deprive us of the usual weekly figures from Liverpool, but the New York report for the week is to hand, and we subjoin a comparison with the two previous seasons to date. The falling off in the receipts has been very marked, the total for the week being 49,000 less than the preceding, but we have to see whether the decline is maintained. We begin with 40,000 bales for Saturday as compared with 23,000 bales for the same day last year, and a total of only 134,000 for the entire week, which again was followed by only 90,000 bales for the week ending 9th January. These are very small figures to go against, and are, we think, pretty certain to be exceeded this season. Still taking the general statistical position into account, and the adverse reports regarding our Bombay crop which are now being telegraphed, it is very probable the market will open firm in Liverpool on Monday.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	209,000	20[illegible],000	251,000
„ Exports to U. K.	92,000	81,000	9[illegible],000
„ „ Continent	4[illegible],000	59,000	61,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,5[illegible]4,000	3,403,000	3,4[illegible]3,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,23[illegible],000	1,092,000	1,261,000
„ „ out. „	908,000	794,000	811,000
„ Stock in the Ports	1,050,000	1,291,000	966,000

Transactions here to-day have not been at all extensive. There are buyers at fully previous rates on the strength of the American advices, but sellers are quite out of the market, frightened by the damage done to the growing crop by further rain in Khandeish and Berar. Last night's storm, as advised from Khamgaum and Sheagaum, has been more severe than the previous one, a fall of nearly 2 inches being reported, accompanied by strong winds, and in places haill, which has done serious injury. Arrivals into the up-country markets will be almost totally suspended now for the next ten days, as not only will the roads be impassable, but the gins will be stopped. From what we can learn the total damage in Khandeish and the Berars will be at least 10 per cent.

The purchases reported yesterday and to-day comprise ready New Jalgaum at Rs. 193 to Rs. 198, and Omras at Rs. 198 to Rs. 202. New Jalgaum for forward delivery is said to have been done also at Rs. 197 for good. Old Jalgaum on the spot is also receiving attention, being comparatively cheap, and considerable purchases have been made at Rs. 168 to Rs. 172, according to quality. Nominal quotations for New Crops future delivery are:—

Good Broach, March	Rs.	227	per candy.
„ Omra, „	„	20[illegible]	„
„ Dhollera, April	„	202	„
„ Bengal, January	„	158	„

In WHEAT and SEEDS we have no special movements to notice.

FREIGHTS are very firm, especially for near shipment. For Liverpool 23s. 9d. for wheat and 26s. 3d. for cotton is being asked by the liners, and the tonnage in sight being trifling it almost looks as if this level, if not higher, will be established.

IMPORTS continue quiet all round, and there has been next to no business doing since the commencement of the holidays.

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London advanced from 49 9-16d. to 49⅝d. per oz. on Wednesday, and the market has accordingly been rather firmer with an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. No business worth speaking of has been done, however, and rates are to a great extent nominal. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do	Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 9-32d.	„
Credits	3 „ „	1s. 7 15-32d.	„
Francs	3 „ „	2 05¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very weak, and Fours are down to Rs. 98⅞, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102.

The SHARE MARKET is closed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MESSRS. W. & A. GRAHAM and Co., Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers, write to us:—"We inadvertently advised you yesterday (26th inst.) that the Nubia sailed from Liverpool on the 24th instant, but actually she arrived at that port on the above date."

THE steamer Knight of St. George, 1,972 tons, Captain G. L. Sheill, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain H. S. Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon, etc., with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Darlington, 1,292 tons, Captain J. Rotter, arrived in harbour, on Saturday last from Moulmein (15th Dec.), with a cargo of Messrs. James Mackentosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Nerasa, 1,931 tons, Captain J. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Fuller, Judge Izon, and 53 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie, 1,584 tons, Captain George Nelson, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Glasgow (18th Nov.), via Liverpool, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Montgomery and child, and Mr. Fonseca.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta, 2,136 tons, Captain G. W. [illegible], arrived in harbour, on Saturday last from China and Australia, with China and Australian mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Sydney.—Mr. W. Mosley. Mr. S. Griffin. From Melbourne.—Mr. F. King.—and Mr. A. Cameron. From Colombo.—Mr. A. Woodhouse. From Madras.—Mr. H. McA. Keer, Mr. W. Douglas, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. H. Smith. From Glenelg.—16 Afghans.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Clan Ogilvie(s)	Nelson	Glasgow, Nov. 18.
27	Nerasa (s)	Nailer	Calcutta, Nov. 30.
	Rosetta (s)	Brady	Hongkong, Dec. 9.
	Darlington (s)	Rotter	Moulmein, Dec. 15.
	Chupra (s)	Jones	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Hydaspes (s)	Scrivener	China, &c.
	Ireland	Roberts	Moulmein.
	I. M. S. Canning	Creagh	Kurrachi.
	Kt. of St George(s)	Sheill	Marseilles.
	Scindia (s)	Sanderman	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Clan Ogilvie, to Liverpool and Perim.
„ Merton Hall, to Liverpool via Kurrachee.
„ Chanda, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Coconada (s)	Croft	Rangoon, Dec. 15.
	Malda (s)	Brown	Singapore, Dec. 4.
	Colaba (s)	Henderson	Colombo, Dec. 8.
	Palgrave	Thomas	Liverpool, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 23.—Steamer Chindwara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.		From.
25	Himalaya (s)		Rangoon.
	M. Meenatchy		Singapore.
	Goa (s)		Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.		Destination.
23	Thames (s)		Calcutta.
	Hartington (s)		Bombay.
	Clan Macpherson (s)		London.
	Japanese (s)		Bimlipatam.
	Secundra (s)		Calcutta.
	Navarino (s)		Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—2 packages glassware, Hajee Dewjee; 4 packages glassware, Abdoolally Heptoola; 30 cases soap, Chothmul Bagree.

Victoria s—2 casks confectionery, Framjee Dinshaw Petit; 3 cases false pearls and 20 casks brass wire, Owen and Okell.

FROM GLASGOW.

Victoria s—15 drums cylinder oil, 20 drums colza oil, Sallabhoy Tyebjee and Co; 61 cases whiskey, Beyts and Craig and Co; 5 hogsheads portwine and 32 packages s'out and 51 cases whiskey, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 50 cases whiskey, Muncherjee Bazonjee Lakdawall.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot s—20 packages birdshot, Essoofally Mahomedally; 45 casks glass vials and 25 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 15 casks fuse, Mahomedally Noorbhoy.

Venetia s—15 bales paper, 8 boxes types and 1 case bookbinding cloth, M. A. M. Shurufally.

Hydaspes s—32 cases corks, Maneckjee Bhicajee; 6 cases aniline dye, Gopalljee Mooljee; 12 cases aniline dye, Tribhowan Tulsuckund; 100 boxes sandles, Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla; 70 cases confectionery &c., Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 30 packages cheese, hams and bacon, Treacher and Co; 21 cases papers, S. A. S. Dawood; 5 cases stationery, Nuzerally Cumroodin; 46 cases paper, *Times of India*; 7 packages M. Moola Vullijee; 5 cases whiskey, Bodger Warburton and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—30 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—210 cwts coir yarn, T. Lowjee; 200 cwts coir yarn, P. Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Prince Llewellyn s—100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 126 cwts gum and 48 cwts dry ginger, Shamjee Ramjee; 139 cwts gum and 10 cases peacock feathers, T. M. Abdoola; 24 bales hides, Momed Corjee; 8 bales skins, V. Canjee and Co; 26 bales hides and skins, B. Esmailjee; 24 bales hides, L. Ludha; 30 cwts deer horns, J. Essa; 290 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Mitha Cassum.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co; 591 cwts wheat, Punnett and Co; 325 cwt horns, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Glava s—150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 250 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 250 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Glava s—350 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 850 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Edwin s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton and 7,160 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton and 3,150 cwts gingellyseed, Peel Cassels and Co; 272 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Victoria s—4,200 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Teviot s—15 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 32 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers; 93 cwts coffee, James Mackentosh and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ehrenfels s—770 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 131 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts gingelli seed, Peel Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ehrenfels s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Berenice s—100 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

Bangalore s—153 bales twist, John Fleming and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Berenice s—22 bales twist, the [illegible] S. and W. Co; 100 bales twist, Kisondas Brijmowan; 50 bales twist, Vubib as Punchordas; 50 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

Bangalore s—3 0 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, D. M. Petit Sons and Co; 133 cwts raisin 3 cases peacock feathers 11 cwts ooplate and 9 cwts wax, Yue Lun Ching; 13 cwt raisin, H. F. Khakey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

Heggins, Lieut, 21st Madras N I, on leave, from Bangalore.

DECEMBER 26.

Huzelgrove, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, from Rajkot.
Campbell, Lieut-Col, R A, on leave, from Quetta.
Smyth, Major, R A, on leave, from Quetta.
Brown, Lieut, 8th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Bennett, Lieut, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Quetta.

DECEMBER 27.

Smyth, Lieut, Worcestershire, on duty, from Poona.
Fuller, Captain, Comt Dept, on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 26.

Hogg, Brig-Genl, Quartermaster Genl Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Tyler, Captain, Quartermaster Genl, Dept, on duty, to Poona.

DECEMBER 27.

Dyer, Lieut, 17th Lancers, on duty, to Lucknow.
Harris, Col, R A, on duty, to Khundalla.
Thomas, Lieut, Worcestershire, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Pemberton, Lieut-Col, 24th Bombay N I, on duty, to Belgaum.
Williamson, Surg-Major, from leave, to Satara.
Dwyer, Vet Surg, on duty, to Muttra.
Day, Vet Surg, on duty, to Umballa.
Joslen, Vet Surg, on duty, to Agra.
Boilean, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, from leave, to Deolalee.
Pepon, Major, R H A, from leave, to Kirkee.

DECEMBER 28.

Barry, Surg-Major, on duty, to Deesa.
Eldridge, Sub Inspectator, Ins A School on duty, to Naini Tal.
Denne, Lieut, R M Fusiliers, on duty, to Saugor.
Carleton, Surg, on duty, to Calicut.
Willis, Surg, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 29.

F. Company will commence class-firing on Tuesday next, the 30th inst., and continue their annual course of musketry until further orders. Members of A. C. and E. Companies who have not completed their class-firing, are requested to do so with F. Company.

The Executive Committee of the B. V. Rifle Association will assemble at Qr.-mr. Soundy's at 5 30 p. m., on Tuesday next, 30th inst., to arrange the prospectus for the forthcoming annual Rifle meeting. It is hoped that all members will attend as the time is short.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, Dec. 28, 1884.

H. E. the C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

16th Regt N I—Lieut Col J G E Griffith 2nd in Comd to be Comdt vice Col Pierce who vacated the appointment on succession to the Col's allowances. Dated 20th Dec 1884.

Major J T Caruthers, Wing Comdr (Offg 2nd in Comd) to be 2nd in Comd vice Lieut Col Griffith appointed Comdt.

Capt W H Lyster Wing Officer 24th N I (Depy Asst Adjt Genl Sind Dist) to be Wing Comdr vice Major Caruthers appointed 2nd in Comd.

Capt A W C Bell Wing Officer 28th N I (Offg Wing Comdr 20th N I) to be Wing Comdr vice Capt Lyster seconded for service on the staff.

[Capt Bell will remain attached to the 20th N I until further orders.]

It is notified that the undermentioned Officer has been seconded in the appointment specified under the terms of Rule I clause 220 India Army Circulars.

Capt A W C Bell, S C (Wing Comdr 20 N I) Wing officer 28th N I.

Lieut C M Ducat offg Squadon officer 1st Bombay Lancers is attached to the Poona Horse for duty.

Lieut W J Lascelles resigns His Commission dated 26th Novr 1884.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified:—

Lieut Col C C Pemberton, Staff Corps Wing Comdr 24th Regt N I, 23rd Dec 1884

Surg Major J Arnott, M D, Professor of Midwifery, G M C and Obstetric Physician Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, 22nd December 1884.

With reference to G G O No 570 of the 23rd inst Sergeant Michael Phelan is posted to the 2nd Battn East Yorkshire Regt.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Army Vety Dept—Vety Surg J T Twiss for six months on medl certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 20th Dec 1884.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th [illegible]ment:—[illegible] Surg S C Nandi, M B to the offg medical charge of [illegible] regiment vice Surg-Major W Duncan, proceeded o[illegible] leave.

17th N I—Li[illegible] the establishment [illegible] Carbonaro, supernumerary on probation, vice L[illegible] I, to be Wing Officer, on appointment to the 7th Beng[illegible]ns, vacated on appointment [illegible].

25th N I—Lieut A Han[illegible] supernumerary on the establishment, 45th N I [illegible] Wing Officer, vice Hall, seconded for employ[illegible] in the Commissariat Dept.

Major H P Kirke, General List [illegible], late Commandant, Fort Shabkadar, is pos[illegible] Peshawar for general duty.

Major W H Browne, Bengal Staff Corp[illegible] Commandant, Fort Michni, is posted to Pes[illegible] for general duty.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction [illegible] following exchange of appointments, from the da[illegible] of arrival of the 45th Regt of N I at Agra:—

Surgn-Major J O'M McDonnell, M D, 45th Regiment of N Iny, to the medical charge of the 14th Regt of N I.

Surgn-Major H Boyd, 14th Regt of N I, to the medical charge of the 45th Regt of N I.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

2nd Batn Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut H B Lynch for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

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43 Rampart-row, Bombay.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
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Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

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No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

KING—December 21, at Bangalore, the wife of Arthur King, of a son.

RUSSELL—December 21, at Delhi, the wife of James W. Russell, Agent, Bank of Bengal, of a daughter.

RICHARDSON—December 24, at Gurgaon, the wife of R. Richardson, Esq., Punjab Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHARD—DELAY December 18, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. E. Lafont, Richard Augustine Selway Chard, Medical Officer, E. I. R., to Caroline, daughter of William Delay, Esq., of Brookfield, Upper Tooting, London.

CRIPPS—LUXA—On Xmas Eve, by the Revd. Morrison, at St. Andrew's (The Kirk), Thomas Cripps, Jr. Proprietor of the Madras Medical Hall, to Alicia Maud, the only daughter of the late Edmund Luxa, Esq., Asst. to the Supt. of Stamps, Madras.

FERGUSON—COLE—December 24, at Rawal Pindi, Punjab, Henry T. Ferguson, M. Inst. C. E., to Beatrice, daughter of Rev. E. M Cole, Vicar of Wetwang, Yorkshire.

DEATH.

HOLMES—December 19, at Dera Ismail Khan, Isabel, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes, 1st Sikhs.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1884.

EVIDENTLY the hour is approaching when a collision between Lord Wolseley's force and the Mahdi's must take place. The Prophet's troops are reported to be entrenched two days' march beyond Merawah—a place on the Nile about a day's march beyond Korti. From Korti the 38th Regiment is to leave to-day for Meraweh. That regiment will doubtless be followed by other troops which have already reached Korti; which means that pending a battle, the advance across the Bayada desert to Khartoum or Shendy must be deferred. We had already learned that seven corps had been despatched by the Mahdi to Berber to oppose Lord Wolseley. But we received no intimation until now that a body of the Soudanese was upon the Nile to the north-east of Korti, and only three days' march from that place. The advance of the British force was to have been made across the desert from Debbeh; we now can understand why it was, instead, moved to Korti; the Mahdi was accumulating men on the river to the north-east, threatening the flank and rear of any force proceeding across the desert towards Khartoum or Shendy. If the Mahdi remains in his entrenchments beyond Meraweh, he will give his antagonist an opportunity of winning another Tel-el-Kebir. But if he should fall back along the great bend of the Nile to the eastward, he will draw Lord Wolseley away from the direct route to Khartoum, and indefinitely delay the succour of Gordon. From Debbeh there was still a distance of 220 miles to be traversed before a hand could be given to Gordon; now that distance is increased, and if it be found necessary to proceed along the unnavigable stretch of the Nile from Debbeh round to Berber it will not be possible to attain the object of the campaign before the hot weather returns. This danger is now manifest; it may, however, be averted if the Mahdi's lieutenant, whoever he may be, elects to try whether he can defend his entrenchments beyond Meraweh. If he does he will in all probability be annihilated.

THE recently issued report of the Director of Agriculture is the first account that a newly created department has given of its work. It bears in many respects the traces of incompleteness in the undertaking which it chronicles, but for the rest the report is carefully and conscientiously prepared; and within the lines in which he has worked Mr. Ozanne has shown all the qualities of an energetic, painstaking, and observant official. His office, as it was defined in the Resolution of the Bombay Government which created it, is essentially one of observation and experiment; but even with this limitation to his functions the work of the Provincial Director of Agriculture must cover a wide area, and must embrace a very large variety of subjects for inquiry. The Famine Commission, indeed, at whose suggestion the department has been constituted, took anything but a narrow view of the responsibilities to be entrusted to it. They advise that in each province there should be a number of officials possessing superior technical and scientific knowledge of practical agriculture, who would assist the Government in the endeavour to introduce improved methods of cultivation. The work might be divided into two main classes. On the one side the officers of the Agricultural Department would endeavour to ascertain the characteristics and capacities of different soils, indicating the most suitable crops for each soil, and investigating the effects on the crops of different methods of irrigation. On the other side it would be necessary to see that the knowledge thus acquired was applied in the best way, to interpret improvements to the people, and to stimulate popular sympathy and interest in the efforts made to introduce them. This, from the nature of the case, is a programme to which effect can be given only by degrees. The organization alone of a staff for the performance of the multifarious duties which it involves needs to be deliberately undertaken; and a department whose functions are mainly those of observation and experiment must of necessity be content to do a good deal of work that yields no present and apparent result. The most we can expect at the beginning is that such work as is undertaken should be thoroughly done, that the department should for a time be much more busy in observation than in inference, and that the ways and means adopted for carrying out its objects, experimental though they may be, should at least be carefully devised. It is because the operations of Mr. Ozanne's department thus far have been conducted upon these lines that it is fairly entitled to the favourable mention which is made of it in the Government Resolution upon his report.

The beginnings of a very useful work may be seen in the operations of a staff which Mr. Ozanne has organized in the Dharwar district for the supervision of village records. The work is mainly experimental, and the Dharwar district has been chosen because the revision survey has been fully introduced there, and it is so much the more easy to hand over the survey records to the Agricultural Department. The staff of that department will in future carry out all alterations in the boundaries of survey numbers, besides making such corrections as may be necessary in the survey records. Mr. Ozanne's account of the result of the arrangement is that it will transfer purely agricultural statistics to the Agricultural Department, separate fiscal from agricultural statistics, improve the village records, and provide means for collecting and tabulating more correct and useful returns of produce. It is in Dharwar also that Mr. Ozanne will commence the preparation of a series of analytical studies of separate districts with a view to ascertain their need for protection against famine. In this branch of its work the department may render invaluable service. If the scheme projected by Mr. James Campbell for the purpose be carried out, the department will be put in possession of a mass of information which will be available not merely for the purposes of a famine prevention policy, but for commercial purposes as well, so exhaustive will the inquiry be in all that relates to the resources and productive capabilities of each district. The operations of the department, indeed, ought in time to be appreciated in a wider area than that occupied by the agricultural classes. It has already taken cotton-growing under its special cognizance. On the experimental farm at Hyderabad, in Scinde, for instance, some encouraging success has been obtained in endeavouring to improve the growth of indigenous cotton. The results have been more satisfactory than those obtained in cultivating exotic growths. It is to be hoped, however, that those who are disposed to continue the efforts to improve native cotton by the introduction of American seeds will not be discouraged by Mr. Ozanne's opinion that while the Dharwar American variety is superior to the Sindhi, it is not so suited to the climate, and that it is as important to seek to improve the cottons that grow well as to introduce new varieties. There is occasion for solid satisfaction, however, in the result of the Hyderabad experiments in growing Sindhi cotton. An improvement of two rupees per maund in the value of the crop, as compared with the usual figure for indigenous cotton, is a result of some importance. But it is evident that there is great need for such stimulus as the department can give to the improvement of the growth of cotton, even in Dharwar, where exotic varieties have been introduced on perhaps a larger scale than in any part of the Presidency. In two of the four cotton-growing talukas of the district in which prizes were offered for the best plots of ground sown with selected seed the exhibits were so poor that no prize was awarded; in the third district the first prize was withheld. In that district, however, the people showed great interest in the enterprise, and they made a spontaneous request for a supply of fresh seed from America, asserting that they preferred the exotic to the indigenous variety. It is not unreasonable to expect that the example set by the cultivators of this taluka will have a stimulating effect upon their neighbours.

The report contains some interesting but not very encouraging allusions to that vexed question, the mixture of cotton. Mr. Ozanne has no difficulty in furnishing testimony in support of the now familiar view that it is the buyers who, more than anyone else, are responsible for this undoubted evil. The evil certainly shows no sign of abating, and complaints are louder and more frequent than ever. It may be met with in the stage of production, as well as in that of distribution. It begins with the sowing, Mr. Ozanne's explanation for this being that the Khandesh ryots depend upon seed from the Bania, who receives all kinds of cotton and distributes it indiscriminately. It is difficult to see how this practice, when it has once become rooted in a district, can be put an end to. Mr. Ozanne makes the discouraging remark that at no single stage of this complicated business would honest and wise conduct succeed in preventing the evil. "If the ryots sow pure seed, and keep their seed pure, the Banias will mix it. If the Banias were to guarantee good seed and to sell only such, they would have to charge a higher price for it, and the ryots would probably prefer using cheaper stuff which they would manage to find. If the large firms were to reject mixed cotton, their factories will be idle. Combined action is essential, but as unlikely as it is essential." We see the practice continued, indeed, to the very last stage in the process of distribution. The Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, in their recent report, complain bitterly of the frequent mixing of Sind cotton with Bombay descriptions, and similar complaints have over and over again been made in Bombay. Whether a Cotton Frauds Act shall be passed, or whether buyers and merchants shall be left to protect themselves by insisting upon a pure and unmixed supply, is a question that will probably be debated a little further before a final answer is given to it. The matter is one that can very profitably engage the attention of the Agricultural Department if by any means it can open the eyes of the cultivators to the advantage of supplying pure and unmixed produce. In regard to the question of impurities in wheat the difficulties are of another kind, but they are scarcely less serious. Nothing is easier than to suggest what the remedy is, but nothing is more difficult than to say how it should be applied. A wholesale introduction of improved winnowing machines would get rid of the evil, but it seems scarcely a serious proposition to suggest this to an agricultural community which for the most part lives from hand to mouth and has little to spare for expensive machinery. If the Agricultural Department is able to devise any practicable means for attaining this object, it will more than justify its existence.

THE report of the sack and burning of Bhamo, which reached us a few days since from Mandalay, is circumstantially confirmed in a Rangoon telegram which we publish to-day. But the statement that the Kacheens entered the place only after its capture by the Chinese needs explanation. "The Chinese" here alluded to are evidently Chinese irregulars—"Black Flags," as they are more often termed—whose presence in the territory of King Theebaw cannot be a matter of indifference to the French, though the latter have rather too much on their hands in Tongking and elsewhere to take any active measures in consequence of the activity of this disturbing force, who have evidently passed from Tongking through the Shan States, to the northern districts of Upper Burmah. Something was heard of these irregulars a little time since, and it was then believed that they were on their way to Siam, where their presence would have given the French an opportunity for intervention which, had other circumstances been favourable, M. Ferry would have been glad to make use of. The report that the Chinese give out that Bhamo will now be tributary to China may be correct in this sense—that the Government which the Black Flags have established there will pay tribute to Pekin direct. But it must not be forgotten that the Burmese kings have for centuries acknowledged the suzerainty of the Chinese Emperor, and that King Theebaw and his predecessors have punctually sent tribute to Pekin. It remains to be seen whether King Theebaw, with something worse than discontent in the provinces bordering on British Burmah, with chronic insurrection in the Shan States, and with the north of his kingdom in the hands of enemies, will be able much longer to maintain even the semblance of authority. The opportunity for the Meingoon Prince would be promising—if the French at Pondicherry would allow him to make use of it.

IT is now regarded as certain that on the retirement of Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Birdwood will get the vacant Civilian seat in the High Court, while Sir William Wedderburn will act for Mr. Justice West. Sir William Wedderburn, however, may retire from the service shortly, in which case, of course, some other civilian will act for Mr. West. Meanwhile Mr. E. M. H. Fulton will act for Sir W. Wedderburn as Sessions Judge of Poona.

HOSTILITIES IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FOOCHOW, DEC. 2.

To British Imperial and mercantile interests the weighty importance of French operations in China and Indo-China cannot be exaggerated, for the schemes they have drawn up in every detail, and of which the present war is only one item, involve the seizure of nearly all Indo-China, with the trade routes to Yunnan, and the presence of a restless civilized neighbour on our Indian frontiers. The British Government, by their officials in India, appear to have lost the spur to further action, because we are at the top of the tree; but French officials, by a very e[illegible] of bullying and cajolery, are rapi[illegible] countries east of Burmah [illegible] hold upon the natives, a[illegible] paramount so long as th[illegible] come and tell another tale.

The French have undoubtedly been misled about the way China would behave under a threat of war, and events have turned out so very different to what they expected, and the cost is so great, that the present "state of reprisals" in China will do more to curtail French territorial desires than anything else. French reports cannot be trusted for accuracy, and there is a great deal of "rigging" of the public mind carried on by them, which must necessarily be absent in English camps and fleets owing to the presence of newspaper correspondents. But the truth cannot be blinked—that there have been many ignoble incidents on the French side, both here and in Formosa, none of which have ever been mentioned by the French themselves, outsiders having been left to tell of ambuscades fallen into, and men drowned because proper precautions were not taken to save their lives.

The Chinese, as soldiers, are utter cowards, and their commanders are not a bit better; but they swarm in countless numbers, and although driven back again and again, there is not sufficient cohesion amongst them for the right to know when the left is beaten—reasons which make the French blows fall ridiculously flat, and only showing daily the absolute necessity of going to Pekin, if any impression is to be made on those responsible for the war. A march on Pekin is such a tremendous undertaking that the French may well say they dare not attempt it, because of the certain loss of life and money; and the Chinese, having plenty of foreign advisers about them, who know the weak points of European politics, are now bent on keeping France in such warm quarters that she will not readily tempt a conflict again. That China will have to come down in the end nobody doubts, and she will then respect European Powers even more than she does now; but it will prove a very costly triumph for France.

It is not only in China Proper that the French are suffering; their progress in Tongking is very far from being triumphant, and in many cases it may be called disastrous. At present they are locked in on the Delta with a force too small to operate beyond it, with sickness decimating their troops, and a war staring them in the face. The climate is so unhealthy that in one month the French have lost some two hundred men from sickness alone, while the men are still further discontented and disheartened by long inaction and confinement in troopships.

The French are serving the world well in one way, for their presence here as belligerents has given the Chinese such a jog on the road to progress that it is likely to have a permanent hold on them; and as to Siam and the States tributary to her, reform is the best possible card they can play, if they would avoid being swallowed up in the coming French Colonial Empire. It should be the policy of the Indian Governments to actively encourage the growth of reform in these countries, for the French will have to find some pretext for interference and what could they have better than that their neighbours are savages whose suppression is absolutely necessary for the welfare of French subjects in territory already absorbed into their colony in Indo-China? With such a savage as Theebaw keeping our Burman frontiers in a continual ferment we have the best possible reason for initiating a policy which shall have for its object the maintenance of a stable Government in the countries of Indo-China not in the hands of the French, and the removal of every obstacle to the trade of the world in general. The French manage very easily to obtain from the princelings and kinglets of Indo-China spurious requests for annexation or protection, which they do not scruple to act upon; but that Siam would welcome English backing does not admit of a doubt, and without going within measurable distance of even protection, the Indian Government could very easily make their influence so felt in the countries beyond their Eastern frontier that an enormous field would be opened for the employment of Indian capital, while, according to the enlightened colonial policy of the British Government, foreign capital would have equal chances with our own—a result very different to what we may confidently expect should the French unfortunately be allowed to become paramount in these countries, if their policy in Cochin China may be taken as an example.

The subject of French aggression in Indo-China merits the serious attention of everyone who is interested in the welfare of our Indian Empire. Ever so little help and encouragement from our Indian Government to these well-meaning States, who are willing to introduce reform, will, if accorded promptly, save us from a lot of trouble in the near future, and may very possibly ward off humiliation and loss of prestige.

China is not so helpless as these petty States, and France has found her such a hard nut to crack that European Powers will not be very ready to pick a quarrel with her. When reforms are once fairly started in China, progress will react on itself to its own benefit, and the good sense of a new generation may be trusted to appreciate the benefits of beginning civilization at the right end, and not to acquire foreign armaments incoherently as hitherto, thinking that Western Powers lay in gunpowder. One sign, amongst many others, of an era of progress setting in is the enormous rush made by the Chinese for telegraphs. The land is rapidly becoming covered with wires, and there are more lines in plan than the constructing parties can cope with. These lines are built by Europeans, but the operating is all done by Chinese, and the working is very creditable. China may be considered in a position to walk by herself now if foreign influence is kept up; but a little encouragement will be wanted for some time yet in Indo China before the reproach of semi-barbarism can be thrown off and it behoves the Indian Government to give this friendly help.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THERE is a treat in store for Bombay during the next three weeks. The reproach that the city is altogether without amusement will be removed by the nightly occupancy of the theatre, and the presentation of a varied programme largely made up of the most popular form of present day theatrical entertainment. For the opening evenings drama and burlesque will hold the boards, the Rosa-Towers Company, who firmly established themselves in the public favour on their recent visit, repeating their more striking performances. To-night they play the dramatised version of Miss Braddon's famous novel *Lady Audley's Secret*, to be followed by the burlesque *Ixion*, and to-morrow evening the powerful story of *East Lynne*, ever popular in Bombay, will be presented. Then on Thursday evening a series of performances will be commenced, which are to be sustained by the members of the Towers and Glover companies. This is an amalgamation of strength from which the best results may be augured, and a round of the merriest comic operas is promised. *La Fille de Madame Angot* is to be the opening piece of this kind, and every preparation is being made to do justice to the music by the training of an efficient band and chorus. On the following evenings the combination will be enabled to make us more familiar with recent productions in opera bouffe, and the alliance of their forces gives every hope that their stay will be full of pleasant surprises.

MILITARY NEWS.

CONSEQUENT on the return from furlough of Major R. C. Hutchinson, Commandant of Cavalry, the following appointments in the Corps of Guides have been made:—Major R. C. Hutchinson, Commandant of Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command; Major A. G. Hammond, V. C., 2nd Squadron Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry; Captain F. D. Battye, Wing Commander and officiating Commandant of Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander; Captain M. C. Cooke-Collis, Squadron Officer and officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as Wing Commander; Lieutenant R. G. Egerton, Wing officer and officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Squadron Officer.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the tentative formation of classes for special instruction in musketry of officers and non-commissioned officers of British regiments and British officers of native regiments, in view to the provision of qualified instructors of musketry for the Army in India; but consider that only four classes should be tried as an experimental measure the first year, two in Bengal, and one each in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, at such stations as the Commander-in-Chief, Bengal, may select.

MAJOR J. S. LAMBERT, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Fort William, has proceeded on furlough to Europe.

THE 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, will be stationed in wings at Shahjehanpore and Bareilly, the latter moving to Chaubuttia for the hot weather.

[illegible] 28th Punjab Infantry left Allahabad for [illegible] on the 17th instant.

[illegible] Bengal Infantry marched from Dina[illegible] 2[illegible]th instant.

CA[illegible] G. R. PRICE, No. 6 battery 1st brigade Southern Division Royal Artillery, has been appointed Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Presidency District, Barrackpore.

CAPTAINS F. GOSSETT AND H. CLARK, Royal Engineers, have been ordered for duty in the Bengal Presidency.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scindia, 1,980 tons, Captain W. A. Sandeman, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo and the following details:—Two officers, one lady and one child, 170 rank and file, and one child of the Royal Scottish Fusiliers; one officer and one private of the Somersetshire L. I.; one officer of the Medical Staff; one European of the Royal Artillery; and seven followers of the Commissariat Department. The following are the names of the officers, &c.:—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Hamilton and Lieutenant and Mrs. C. F. Lindsell and child, of the Royal Scottish Fusilier; Lieutenant W. T. Shubrick, of the Somersetshire L. I.; and Surgeon P. M. Carleton, of the Army Medical Department.

LIEUTENANT L. C. PETERS, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has resigned his probationary service for the Madras Staff Corps, has been directed to proceed to England by the next troopship and to report himself to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Marines.

LIEUTENANT W. E. KERRICH, P. Battery 1st Brigade, has been appointed to the E. Battery B. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, Bangalore, and ordered to join.

LIEUTENANT A. L. KELLY, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, having exchanged into the 20th Hussars, has been ordered to proceed to England at his own expense, to join.

CAPTAIN J. O. ENGLISH, Royal Artillery, has been promoted into the No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division and ordered to England to join.

LIEUTENANT W. D. GORDON, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Quartermaster, 3rd Sikhs, is proceeding to Europe on medical certificate, embarking at Bombay.

THE 5th Regiment Punjab Infantry marched from Dera Ismail Khan on the 20th instant, *en route* for Edwardesabad.

CAPTAIN W. O. HARRIS, 20th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed officiating Quartermaster in addition to his other duties.

LIEUTENANT E. W. CODRINGTON, Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, has been appointed Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant W. D. Gordon, invalided.

LIEUTENANT G. F. WHITEHEAD, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT A. F. MOCKLER FERRYMAN, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been allowed to proceed to England in anticipation of the leave which will be granted him by the Commander-in-Chief.

MR. JAMES LUSHINGTON TAYLOR has been appointed Lieutenant in the Bangalore Rifle Volunteer Corps.

COLONEL R. H. PHELPS, Madras Staff Corps, has been posted to Bellary, for general duty, on return from furlough.

LIEUTENANT T. J. ATHERTON, 12th Royal Lancers, has been detailed for duty at the depôt.

SHOOTING OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

THE following is a return showing the progress made by the Native Troops of this Presidency in carrying out the annual course of Musketry up to the end of November, 1884:—

Number in order of merit.	CORP.	No of men exercised.	Figure of merit.	Number of marksmen.	Best shooting Company.
	Cavalry.				
1	2nd Bo. Lt. Cavalry	209	80·09	87	B 89·16
2	3rd Bo. Lt. Cavalry	304	68·60	49	A 69·65
3	1st Cavalry	...	...	...	...
4	Poona Horse	...	...	...	...
5	1st Scinde Horse	...	...	...	...
6	2nd Scinde Horse	...	...	...	...
7	Aden Troop	...	...	...	...
8	Sappers and Miners	70	55·67	...	...
	Infantry.				
1	23rd Regt. N L I	582	126·02	341	B 136·86
2	16th do. N I	[illegible]	122·59	172	C 130·06
3	10th do.	212	120·[illegible]0	112	D 121·19
4	4th do.	90	119·98	43	G 119·98
5	19th do.	356	117·79	108	B 120·77
6	13th do.	339	116·55	173	H 132·15
7	25th do. N L I	687	114·85	284	H 123·41
8	17th do. N I	726	113·11	296	D 122·05
9	9th do.	490	112·58	196	A 119·43
10	28th do.	420	112·24	168	H 120·95
11	29th do.	332	112·01	130	B 122·54
12	1st do.	636	108·86	234	G 114·76
13	27th do.	305	108·21	107	A 114·50
14	5th do. N L I	381	107·56	120	E 114·89
15	8th do. N I	443	105·16	117	B 109·68
16	24th do.	293	96·61	45	A 99·78
17	21st do.	295	95·58	38	G 97·50
18	2nd do.	121	95·35	33	H 97·63
19	3rd do.	...	...	...	...
20	7th do.	...	...	...	...
21	12th do.	...	...	...	...
22	14th do.	...	...	...	...
23	20th do.	...	...	...	...
24	22nd do.	...	...	...	...
25	26th do.	...	...	...	...
26	30th do.	...	...	...	...
	Average...	111·45			

Best Individual shot—Lance Naik Dowlutrao Soorway, 23rd Regiment N L I—194 points.

Best shooting company—Letter B, 23rd N L I, Commanded by Soobedar Munna Panday—136·86 points.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.—The barometer has fallen in all districts except in South Madras, Ceylon, and Burmah. The pressure is now rather below the normal in Northern India, and above the normal in Southern India and Ceylon. The winds are strongly westerly in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Behar. South of this they are strongly easterly. The temperature has fallen decidedly in Bengal. Elsewhere the changes are small and variable. It is cloudless in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Behar, and Burmah. Elsewhere it is somewhat clouded. Rain has fallen at Akola to the extent of one-and-a-half inches. There have been slight showers at Nagpore and Wellington. Rain previously:—Slight showers at Trichinopoly, Colombo, Khundwa, Malegaon, and Coimbatore.

Dec. 28.—The changes in pressure during the past twenty-four hours have been irregular, and in general small. The distribution is little altered the readings ranging from a maximum over Northern India to a minimum over the Malabar Coast and Ceylon. The difference is, however, slight. In Upper India the wind continues variable, but over B[illegible], Orissa, and [illegible] light westerly and south-westerly winds have replaced northerly to north-easterly current. The sky is generally somewhat cloudy, but the weather is everywhere fine, and the only rain reported is a slight shower at Jubbulpore. Rain previously at Hoshangabad, Amraoti, and Malegaon, over ½ inch.

TELEGRAMS

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DEC. 28.

The mail from Hongkong of the 16th instant has arrived.

The situation is generally unchanged. Peace prospects are nowhere apparent.

The proposed naval expedition to Formosa to force the blockade is much discussed. The Pekin authorities are resolved to make an attempt to relieve Formosa. The German admiral in command of the Chinese expeditionary fleet assures the Chinese Government that he can sink the French ironclads. Two cruisers of the Esmeralda class, possessing great speed and carrying 25-ton guns, will proceed to Kelung. The Chinese admiral has also under his command steel cruisers armed with broadside forty pounders and Armstrongs. Each vessel carries three German officers, European gunners and engineers, and a German surgeon.

The Chinese officers show signs of cowardice and insubordination.

There is much mortality in the French fleet.

The fighting about Kelung continues. Tamsui is still in the possession of the Chinese. The blockade is daily broken by junks laden with rice.

The weather in Tongking is favourable to operations.

The army of General Negrier cannot advance without large reinforcements. The troops have been reduced by mortality, and from twelve to seven thousand men are invalided.

The Chinese constantly harrass the French.

Pirates swarm the rivers. The roads are unsafe to travel without a strong escor[illegible]

Many merchants have be[illegible] journey from Haiphong to B[illegible]

THE REVOLUTI[illegible]

The King [illegible] pri[illegible] the rebels. He was finally released after fighting by Japanese and Chinese troops.

The rebels still hold important posts. The Chinese sent two cruisers to protect the King.

Foreigners believe Russia will interfere.

110,000 troops are drilling under 120 German officers in North China.

REBELLION IN UPPER BURMAH.
IRRUPTION OF CHINESE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 27.

A Mandalay telegram published in the local newspapers states, that the reported capture of Bhamo has been confirmed. It was taken by Kinkwekli on the 8th instant with 300 followers.

The notorious Leesaitai, who was supposed to have been concerned in Margary's murder, and who instigated the attack on Colonel Horace Brown's party, was shortly expected at Bhamo.

The Kachins only entered the place after its capture by the Chinese.

The American missionaries were twice fired at by the Burmese troops before they fled with the Burmese Governor.

The Chinese give out that Bhamo will now be tributary to China, and they are said to be establishing a Government in the northern villages. Foreigners are well treated, and the Chinese aver pacific intentions to all except Burmese.

A BURMESE TOWN ATTACKED BY DACOITS.

The Burmese town of Mugway was attacked by dacoits on the 24th December, when its Governor and two followers were killed and fifty houses looted and burnt.

DECISION IN THE BREEKS ATKINSON CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 27.

The decision has been given in the case against Mr. Arthur Johnston Breeks Atkinson, of the Covenanted Service, recently Acting Collector and District Magistrate of Tinnevelly. He was charged in July with borrowing money and with conduct dishonourable and unbecoming an officer of the Indian Civil Service. The report of Colonel Weldon, the Presidency Magistrate, was forwarded, with the opinion of the Government of Madras, to the Secretary of State by the Government of India on the 24th instant. Mr. Atkinson, then at Palamcottah, received the order passed on the case. In that order the Secretary of State says he regrets that he has no alternative but to direct the removal of Mr. Atkinson from the Civil Service from the date of the receipt of his order, as Mr. Atkinson had taken no notice of the warning he had received on a former occasion when it was thought he had compromised himself.

It is not yet known here whether Mr. Atkinson forfeits all claim as a subscriber to the pension fund, or if any compassionate allowance will be granted him. He was suspended in May last. The *Madras Mail* hopes Government will do all that lies in its power to make some provision for him and his family, and says that he is a man of considerable ability in administrative work, and had he governed his own private affairs with more discretion he would have escaped the misery of chronic impecuniosity.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 28.

The ninth anniversary of the Theosophical Society was celebrated this evening at head-quarters.

Addresses were delivered by the president and by delegates from English, German, French, Greek, Scotch, and Calcutta branches.

Colonel Olcott was the only person who alluded to the Blavatsky Coulomb case. He said that the decision as to what should be done in the matter had been left to the convention which had sat at head-quarters for the last two or three days, and which included some of the best lawyers in India. Madame Blavatsky felt that she and Colonel Olcott were in a measure the property of the Society, and it was their duty to place themselves in the hands of their colleagues, and trust to them to vindicate the characters which had been attacked. Yesterday he selected a committee of as able men as could be found in India, and Madam Blavatsky consenting, the whole case was laid before the committee as to whether they were of opinion that she was innocent or not, and also for them to determine what course should be taken by her. The committee have come to the conclusion that she was an innocent woman and the victim of a conspiracy. The question as to what course shall be followed is reserved for the present, until the committee has made further investigations.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 27.

The services of the Rev. Mr. Willocks, Chaplain of Kamptee, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Colonel Bushman, of the 9th Lancers, is appointed to be Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Combe, whose tenure of service has expired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal, *vice* Major Lowis, proceeded on furlough.

Captain Fixotte, Assistant Superintendent, officiates as Superintendent of the Small Arms Factory at Kirkee, *vice* Colonel Walker.

Captain A. H. Browne, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, is appointed to be Assistant [illegible] the Inspector-General of Ordnance, B[illegible] *vice* Major Fletcher, transferred in the [illegible]ty to the Bombay circle.

Captain Vaughan, Commiss[illegible] class, is promoted to the 2nd c[illegible]

Lieutenant Brownlow, [illegible] Mountain Battery, Punj[illegible] appointed to be 1st sub[illegible] Houner, appointed Co[illegible] Battery.

Captain King, Co[illegible] Battery, is appointed [illegible] Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Ho[illegible] Mountain Battery [illegible] mand[illegible] No. 5 G[illegible]

Furlough.—Li[illegible] mand, 1st Goorkh[illegible] R.E., Deputy Su[illegible] of India, one yea[illegible] Engineers, 3rd g[illegible] two years; Li[illegible] year.

Promotions:—[illegible] Bengal Staff Corps to [illegible] Bengal Cavalry, to [illegible] Colonels Faunce (Madras [illegible] al Staff Corps), and G[illegible]) to be Colonels; Li[illegible], Bengal Cavalry, to be [illegible]

Major Bisse[illegible] furlough, is placed on spe[illegible] with the [illegible] Railway from under the control of the Director-General of Railways to that of the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, [illegible]st grade, Rajputana, is transferred temporarily to State Railways.

THE VICEROY'S MO[illegible]MENTS.

The Viceroy and party last [illegible]t attended the Corinthian Theatre, when the [illegible]lville company produced "Giroflé Girofla." Th[illegible] was a crowded house. The Viceroy this afternoon was again present at the races.

CALCUTTA RA[illegible]S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRE[illegible]NDENT.)

CA[illegible]TTA, DEC. 28.

THERE was again a great crow[illegible] the races yesterday. Th Viceroy was prese[illegible] and took much interest in the proceedings, vis[illegible] the weighing-room, etc. The afternoon's [illegible]oceedings were rather farcial in relation to two [illegible] the five [illegible]. The first event was a hurdle r[illegible]e, and by some oversight one of the hurdles had [illegible] been removed when the horses were started [illegible] the next race, which was supposed to be a [illegible] race. All the horses jumped the obstacle and [illegible] in, but an objection was lodged on the [illegible]und that the obstruction of the course rende[illegible] the race void by the rules. The stewards dec[illegible] that the race was void and bets were off, [illegible]t the bookmakers object and would [illegible]bably prefer to hold their [illegible]ets and have [illegible] race run over again. Don Juan, a hot favourite who won, was broken down by the race, and w[illegible]d probably be out of it next time in another r[illegible] In the Paikpara Cup, for which only three [illegible]rted, there was some [illegible] about the start, and [illegible]nall on Avenger [illegible] returned to the p[illegible] The other two [illegible] on May Q[illegible], riding without [illegible] Blue Rock, the r[illegible]st of outsiders, [illegible] May Queen, ca[illegible]ng slowly past [illegible] won by lengths. [illegible] objection was [illegible] the owner of Aveng[illegible] the ground of a false start. The starter declared that it was a start, but most of the spectators thought it a false start. These *contretemps* were compensated for in some measure by two splendid races. In the race for the Dhurbunga [illegible]p the Maharajah of Cooch Behar's pair—J[illegible]k-in-the-Green and Tabletop—raced away from the others and made a magnificent finish, the judge's verdict being a dead heat. In the race for t[illegible] Vizianagram Cup, Little Lady beat Al Fresco o[illegible] by a head.

HASTINGS PLATE.—Hurdle ra[illegible] 2 miles.

Major Cook's Tim Whiffler, 10st. 9lb, J. Scott jr.	1
Lord W. Beresford's Prospero, 11st. 7lb., Owner	2
Mr. Dignum's Liberator, 11st. 4lb., Butlin	3
Mr. Apcar's Rebecca, 10st. 9lb., J. Scott, senior	0
Mr. Moore's Prospect, 11st. 1lb., M'Glasscock	0

Prospero was favourite, but a good many fancied Tim Whiffler, who made the running all through, and won fairly easily. Prospero hung on his flank most of the way and drew level on entering the straight, but could not stay alongside.

BELVEDERE STAKES.—[illegible] mile.

Mr. Apcar's Don Juan, 7st. 4lb., Ceenhaugh	1
Mr. Creswell's Vice Versa, 6st. 13lb., Richmond	2
Mr. Bowen's The Earl, 9st. 4lb., Ewen	3
Mr. Hills's Nelly Bly, 8st. 5lb., Robinson, junr.	0
The Durbhunga Confederacy's Pretender, 8st. 8lb., Ryder	0

Don Juan got off first, but Vice Versa soon passed [illegible] and held first place, with Nelly Bly next, t[illegible] the corner before entering the straight, when [illegible]e leading horses fe[illegible] back. Don Juan c[illegible]e through and went up the straight with [illegible] good lead. He got first past the post b[illegible] half a length in front of Vice Versa, who w[illegible]s obliged to take a wide sweep to the extreme outside edge of the course. An objection was lodged on the ground of obstruction on the course by a hurdle having been left up. The objection was allowed. Time of race—1min. 52sec.

STRAND PLATE.—¾ mile.

Mr. Apcar's Queensland, 8st. 4lb., Gerrard	1
The Durbhunga Confederacy's Lupella, 8st. 6lb., Tingey	2
Kumar Sing's The Baron, 8st. 4lb., Kendal	3

On[illegible] three ran. A good race between Queensland and [illegible]pella; won by a short length: a length betw[illegible] the second and third horses. Time—1 min. 17½.

THE PAIKPARA CUP.—1½ miles.

K. O.'s Blue Rock, 7st. [illegible] Native	1
Mr. Moore's May Queen, 8st. [illegible], Tingey	2
Mr. Apcar's Avenger, 8st. [illegible] Vinall	3

[illegible] up and returned. Tingey lost his saddle just after the start, but went round, apparently because he could not pull up. Blue Rock also went round, passed May Queen in front of the grand stand, and came in first by three lengths. An objection was lodged by Mr. G[illegible]sper on the ground of a false start.

DURBHUNGA CUP.—1 mile 6 furlongs, 132 yards.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Tabletop, 8st. 11lb., Bowen The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Jack-in-the-Green, 8st. 11lb., Kendal	1
Juggath's Sting, 9st. 10lb., Campbell	2
Gaspar's Paragraph, 9st. 2lb., Vinal	3
Apcar's Somerset, 9st. 13lb, Gerrard	0
K. A. O's Nulquine, 9st. 13lb., Tingey	0

Sting and Tabletop were favourites. Tabletop got off first, with Jack-in-the-Green in close attendance on the far side of the course. Sting went up to the leading horses, who went round in the same order, Tabletop leading into the straight. It was a grand race, and resulted in a dead heat between the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's two horses, Sting following two lengths off. Time—3min. 1sec.

VIZIANAGRAM CUP.—[illegible] mile.

Apcar's Little Lady, 8st. 9lb., Gerrd	1
Mr. John's Al Fresco, 8st. 9lb., Tigey	2
Kumar Singh's Kishan, 9st. 6lb., Kendall	3

Run in the dark. There was a good finish between Little Lady and Al Fresco, the former winning by a head.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, DEC. 26.

A detachment of artillery has arrived at Korti. The troops are preparing to advance to Meraweh.

THE POSITION OF THE MAHDI.

CAIRO, DEC. 27.

It is stated that the Mahdi's forces are entrenched two days' march beyond Meraweh.

The 38th Regiment, six hundred strong, leave Korti for Meraweh on Monday.

EARTHQUAKES IN SPAIN.

MADRID, DEC. 26.

Several slight shocks of earthquake were felt here to-day, and in Andalusia shocks of very severe character have taken place. Many people have been killed and wounded, and serious damage to property has been done.

DEC. 27.

Severe shocks of earthquake have taken place at Albuqueros and Arenas del R[illegible], killing 150 people at the former place and 40 at the latter.

THE BRITISH FLAG IN ZULULAND.

CAPETOWN, DEC. 27.

In order to assume ownership, the British flag has been hoisted at Cape St. Lucia, Zululand.

COLLISION AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, DEC. 26.

The ship Lomty, bound from this port to Bombay, laden with kerosine-oil, has sunk after collision in the harbour here. All lives were saved.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, DEC. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Gooha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 28.

French mail-steamer Sindh, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Vestia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Moor. perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Eastern land lines working badly owing to gales.

Turkish route interrupted between Bire and Fao. Messages via Turkey, or for Turkey via [illegible], can only be sent once a week by special steamer from Bushire. No change in rates.

ADEN, Dec. 26.—Messages for next Mauritius mail should reach Aden, noon 29th.

Dec. 27.—Private code messages to Tonking are only accepted subject to addressee producing his code or furnishing a translation if required by French offic. of destination. Private cipher messages to Tongking absolutely prohibited.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, December 27.

10 p.m.	73·3

SUNDAY, December 28.

6 a.m.	68·4
10 a.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	79·3
4 p.m.	79·1

MR. HANDLEY, Assistant Engineer and Officiating Executive Engineer, Akola, has been transferred *pro tem* to the Akola-Hingoli State Railway to assist Colonel Nuthall in the final survey.

A CURIOUS ignorance appears to prevail in Calcutta as to Bombay affairs. Thus we find that in a leading article in the *Englishman* Sir James Fergusson is spoken of throughout as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bombay. It was only the other day that a Calcutta paper startled us by assuring us that His Excellency was a Radical of the Radicals, and that it was to wipe off an old claim upon his gratitude that Mr. Gladstone appointed him to the Governorship of Bombay. A reference to one of the hand-books which should be on every editor's table would frequently keep the Calcutta papers from going so woefully astray from facts.

A MELBOURNE telegram to the *Sydney Morning Herald* says:—"In consequence of the Pope having appointed Monsignor Agliardi, the Under-Secretary of the Propaganda for China, India, and Australia, to be Archbishop and Delegate Apostolic to British India, the vacant Under-Secretaryship has been divided into two, and Don Giovanni Zongni is to be Secretary for China and India, and the Rev. Dr. Gualdi is to be Secretary at the Vatican for Australia."

THE half-holiday movement in Calcutta is in a fair way to attaining its object. A resolution by the Bengal Government on the subject places the matter in a clear light. As the Lieutenant-Governor points out, a weekly half-holiday would give an impetus to the Volunteer cause; and it would also enable a class of hard-working men to secure a modest share of that recreation which is almost necessary to the preservation of health in India. The question, of course, rests with employers, but by conceding the point they would probably gain more than they would lose. Their employés would not only benefit in health, but they would devote themselves with greater willingness to their duties. The matter is now before the Trades' Association, and it is hoped that a boon which is so much enjoyed in Bombay will be extended to Calcutta.

IT appears that of the Civil Servants under the Government of Bengal, including officers in the non-regulation commission—211 in all—24 are at present absent on furlough, and two others have recently been granted furlough. This leaves 16 furloughs at present available, and as six more officers return in January, and five in February, 27 furloughs are expected to be available before the 1st of April next.

THE Government of Bengal has authorised the payment, by the rangers and foresters in charge of sixteen revenue stations in the Sunderbuns Forests division, of an extra reward of Rs. 25 for each full grown tiger and Rs. 10 for each tiger cub that can be proved to have been shot or destroyed in any other way in the Sunderbun reserved or protected forests, in addition to the authorized rewards payable by the district officers.

So far the Franco-Chinese hostilities have not prejudicially affected the Indian opium revenue. The eight sales of Bengal opium and eight months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay, show an improvement on the estimates of Rs. 15,32,435 and Rs. 16,33,000 respectively. The actuals up to the end of November are respectively Rs. 3,95,32,435 and Rs. 1,6,58,300. The figures for November are Rs. 47,52,875 and Rs. 22,68,000, those for Bengal being Rs. 2,875 better than the estimate, those for Bombay Rs. 3,01,000 below it. These results are decidedly favourable.

WHEN will the electric light be introduced on the Indian railways? At home the subject is receiving much attention. Two distinct methods of lighting railway carriages by means of electricity are now on trial. In the first a dynamo situated in the guard's van is driven by belts from the axle, and feeds a secondary battery, from which the current is taken to the lamps. In the second method the dynamo is driven continuously by an independent engine. This system is in use on the Metropolitan District Railway, and a modification of the same system is being tested by the Great Eastern line. An electrically lighted train on this line has been running for some time, and other carriages were being fitted in the early part of this month with similar apparatus.

THE *Railway Service Gazette* suggests that managers of Indian railways would do well to follow the example on those lines at home on which savings banks have been introduced for the benefit of employés. A recent report shows that on four English lines no less than £53,594 had been deposited. "Nothing" the *Gazette* remarks," goes further to render men reliable and thrifty than the fact that they have vested interests in the concern which they serve."

SOME time ago a considerable outcry was raised in the North-West Provinces when it was decided to reduce the speed on the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway. It has now been decided to go back to the old rate on the Cawnpore-Lucknow section of the line, and in deference to a very general wish we shall probably soon hear of a return to the old order of things on the whole line. On the East Indian Railway also the rate of travelling seems to be unnecessarily low, and the *Railway Service Gazette* asks if the large six-wheeled engines now in use on that line are not capable of being run at a greater speed than 18 miles an hour with goods trains. It answers its own question:—"We believe they are, from the fact that when used with passenger and mixed trains they work at 25 miles an hour, and as they are capable of moving more than the load assigned them on goods trains, there seems to be no reason why the speed of such trains should not be enhanced. Sooner or later the mistake of timing freight trains to creep along between stations, with unnecessary pauses, when stations are reached, will be admitted, and though it may overturn the theories of leading officials, we feel sure the error will be rectified."

THE people in Assam seem gradually to be acquiring a taste for litigation from their neighbours in Bengal, for according to the report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Assam for the year 1883, the number of cases is steadily increasing. In 1882 the number of cases instituted was 24,873, being an increase of 2,334 suits over the previous year, while in the year under notice the number of cases reached 25,675, or 802 more than in the previous year. Nearly one-half of this increase was in the district of Kachar, and the Deputy Commissioner attributes it to the low price of paddy and the unusual losses in cattle in the previous year, which compelled many of the people to borrow. As the resources of the people were further crippled by the floods of May, 1883, the money-lenders had to resort to law to recover their money. But there has also been an increase of litigation in the Sylhet, Sibsagar, Kamrup, and Goalpara districts, and the Chief Commissioner seems to be of opinion that this is, most probably, due to the material progress of the country.

THE Lahore paper records the death of Mr. Charles Fraser, formerly of the Public Works Department, Punjab. Mr. Charles Fraser was a descendant of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat: being the only surviving son of Mr. William Fraser, Bengal Civil Service, who was Political Officer with the column employed in 1815 for the expulsion of the Goorkhas from the Dhoon, and who was wounded in the throat by an arrow at the storm of the fort of Kulunga. Mr. William Fraser will still better be remembered by all old Indians, by the excitement caused by his assassination on the steps of his cutchery, whilst Resident at Delhi. His son, the late Mr. Charles Fraser, served during the Punjab campaign, and was placed in charge of the Toshakhana by Dr. Login, after the occupation of Lahore. He was also present at the commencement of the siege of Delhi; and as a Field Engineer assisted in constructing some of the field batteries that were opened at the siege of that city.

AMONGST the discoveries made l[illegible] year in the Billa Surgam Caves, Madras, wh[illegible] are being explored, were a well-made bone [illegible] and two pieces of staghorn, which were fou[illegible] a depth of from 15 to 16 feet below the su[illegible] One of the pieces of horn was cut into some[illegible] like a rude knife about five inches long, [illegible] the other piece, which was thicker and heavy, was nearly seven inches in length, and dist[illegible]ly cut on two sides, presenting the appea[illegible] of a rude pick-hammer. The same cave y[illegible] a bone implement trimmed by some sharp instrument into a rude many cut[illegible], and two or three other bones were also knife [illegible] which bore traces of having been scraped in four [illegible] same way. In another place, not far below the surface, a number of human teeth and bones were found, belonging apparently to the same individual. No stone implements of any kind were discovered, excepting, perhaps, a minute triangular splinter of rock crystal which might have served as a drill. The bone implements bear a close resemblance to similar finds in pre-historic bone caves in Europe. The bones of animals found have been in great variety, but little has yet been done towards their specific determination. Among the more important of these animal remains are the bones of the *equus onager*, or wild ass of Katch, which is not now found anywhere in the Madras Presidency, and those of a rhinoceros, which must have belonged to a smaller species than either of the known Indian ones, and will probably be found identical with the *rhinoceros tichorinus* of pre-historic Europe. The determination of the animal remains, so far as has been possible, shows that the very great majority of the larger animals belonged to extant species, which must, therefore, be regarded as of pre-historic age.

THERE is a Friend-in-need Society in Colombo, which deals with as many as 150 cases of distressed Europeans in a year. Most of these are sailors who have deserted or overstayed their leave on shore, some few emigrants on their way to Queensland accidentally left behind, while a good number of mechanics, &c., go across from India. The latter class is, as a rule, difficult to deal with and unsatisfactory. There is little or no chance of their finding employment, and even if there was, in the majority of instances they are hardly of the character to settle down to any fixed work. "As regards East Indians and others coming across to the island *via* Tuticorin and elsewhere without papers or prospects," writes the honorary secretary, "the simplest rule seems to be to offer them the chance of returning as soon as possible. Generally speaking, this offer is accepted; when rejected, further relief is refused. The Committee do not recognize that this class has any legitimate claim upon the Society; abundant provision is made for their treatment in India by the system of Government workhouses, and the more generally it is known that casual relief can be obtained in the island without difficulty, the more widely will the vagrant-spirit be encouraged."

THE death is announced of the Maharana of Oodeypore, who represented the family of purest descent among Indian princes. The Allahabad paper says:—"He was a boy when he succeeded to the Chiefship about ten years ago, and when some two years later he was invested with ruling powers, his amiable character, and his intellectual disposition, which showed a certain degree of refinement and reflective power, marked him out as a Chief of singular promise. But these hopes were frustrated by the severe illness which broke down his constitution and has now ended a life that ought to have been of great value to his State and to the country generally. One of his acts was to terminate the long feud that had lasted for generations between the two great Rajput houses of Jodhpore and Oodeypore. It is long since the ancient State of Meywar has had a ruler of the type of Maharana Suggun Singh, and he will be universally regretted throughout Rajputana."

THE officers in charge of the Commissariat Department, Jellapahar, recently opened a silo. Six pits were constructed about five months ago by excavating earth to the depth of six feet. They were about 12 feet long by 12 feet in width. After they had been filled with grass in a very damp condition, the grass was well trodden down, a layer of mats and planks was placed on the top, and pressure given by six feet of earth heaped up with a slight slope on all sides. After the earth and planks, &c., had been removed, the grass in the silo opened was found to be of a greenish yellow colour, and the smell emitted was so disagreeable even for a depth of three feet that, as far as this silo was concerned, the trial was a failure. Even when sprinkled with salt after an exposure of nearly eighteen hours, hungry cattle eat barely half the quantity offered them, and this with little or no relish.

CAPTAIN MUDIE, of the P. & O. steamer Thibet, has received from the Japanese Government a medal for the rescue, on the 19th September last, of thirteen Japanese fisherman, when the Thibet was on passage from Nagasaki to Hongkong. The men, says the *Nagasaki Rising Sun*, were rescued from a very perilous position, and were conveyed to Hongkong, where they were looked after by Mr. McIver, the P. & O. Superintendent there, and eventually returned to Nagasaki free of expense by the P. & O. Company. The Government has also acknowledged the services of Mr. McIver by the presentation of a pair of vases. The medal conferred on Captain Mudie is that known as the red ribbon decoration, instituted in 1881.

HERE is an instance of guileless simplicity on the part of the Chinese. Chang Han-ch'ing, Commissioner of the Conservancy of the Huang-p'u river, a Mandarin of the 3rd rank, and during the negotiations of the past summer between H. E. Tseng Kuo-ch'uan and M. Patenôtre, Interpreter on the Chinese side, has been stripped of all his rank and deprived of his Commissionership by a decree of the Throne. Mr. Chang Han Ch'ing is a Roman Catholic, and being of that faith, the censors took his case in hand, and expressed their belief to the Throne that being a Romanist he must necessarily have French proclivities! The *Shanghai Courier* learns that a despatch has been received by the Taotai at Shanghai, from the Futai at Soochow, commanding Mr. Chang to appear before him on a charge of high treason.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, 5-45.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 26th:—Clan Ogilvie (s), from Glasgow. On the 27th:—Nerasa (s), from Calcutta; Rosetta (s), Hongkong; Darlington (s), Moulmein; and Chupra (s), Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 27th:—Hydaspes (s), for China, &c.; Ireland, Moulmein; I. M. S. Canning, Kurrachee; Knight of St. George (s), Marseilles; and Scindia (s), Rangoon, &c.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-45.

Selection	Romeo e Juliet	C. Gounod.
Gavotte	Wilkommen	Kluss.
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldtenfel.
Quadrille	Lieder	H. Siewert.
Polka Militaire	En Garde	Waldtenfel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAIR.—The annual Kurrelwady fair will be held to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan Ogilvie entered, and the s.s. Hydaspes left, the dock on Saturday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Gungaram Dewjee, residing in Girgaum, has reported that his daughter, aged 14 years, lost between his house and her husband's, in the same locality, a gold nose-ring set with large pearls valued at Rs. 100, on Friday last.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Zanzibar and Mauritius per extra s.s. Adowa will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 2 p.m., Mails for Colombo, Singapore, Penang, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Berenice will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 4 p.m.

THEFT.—Chimia Kanoo and Mahadoo Gunnoo, labourers, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a carpet, valued at Rs. 13, the property of Nusserwanjee Sorabjee, from [illegible] hotel at Mazagon. They were each sentenced to [illegible] weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Jac[illegible] Educational Inspector, North-East Division, [illegible] forwarding his report relating to the Bomba[illegible] High School, Chandanwady, to Mr. Kirkham, [illegible] Educational Inspector, Central Division, says [illegible]nation, and the pupils have passed a very creditable e[illegible] school are admirable. An institution so w[illegible] organization and discipline, conducted as this is, and with a graduate of [illegible] diversity at its head, appears to mark a ne[illegible] parture in the history of private effort in rel[illegible] to secondary education in Bombay; and the [illegible] school-manager deserves cordial recognition and [illegible] assistance from the Educational Department. The school is under the corporate management of a committee of gentlemen on whom the [illegible] Department may rely, and the institution is the [illegible] one which may rightly claim to belong to the class of institutions denominated in the code under 'recognized management.'"

THE MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS' DANCE.—The military students of Grant Medical College held their annual dance on Friday night at the Town Hall. The dance, as it is every year, was again an entire success. The very large numbers responding to the invitations proved once more the popularity which these dances have attained. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and the floor was one with which no one could find fault. Great taste was also displayed in the selection of the music for the twenty-four dances which filled the evening's programme. With a splendid floor, with good music, played by the Bombay Volunteer band, which was kindly lent for the evening by Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, with a superabundance of refreshments to resort to, if necessary, and above all, with a pleasantly cool atmosphere, it was only to be expected that dancing was kept up the whole evening with unflagging spirit. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Major Wyer, Captain and Mrs. Roughton, Dr. and Mrs. Waters, Drs. Hatch, Maconachie, Arnott, Mapser, Collie, Lieutenant and Mrs. Lund, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Ross.

BARTON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. J. BROOKS presided on Saturday at the second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Young, the following report was adopted with the accompanying statement of accounts:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit their first annual report to the shareholders, and being the first year of the working of the company, it may be considered satisfactory, the capital at the time of starting being only sufficient to operate on a small scale. The stock-in-trade, furniture and fixtures were valued by Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead at Rs. 61,775-1-9, and were taken over at that amount. Messrs. Barton and Co. were paid for the above as follows:—Rs. 30,000 in fully paid-up shares, and the balance Rs. 31,775-1-9 in cash. The company have therefore paid off the vendors. Under arrangements with the vendors, 200 fully paid-up shares are lodged with the directors as guarantee for the payment of the 9 per cent. dividend for the period of three years. The stock-in-trade has been inventoried and valued under the direction of the manager, and goods considered unsaleable have been omitted. The book debts taken over from the vendors have been nearly recovered, and those remaining unrecovered (about Rs. 3,800), if not recoverable, will be made good by the vendors. The book debts of this company amount to Rs. 10,493-10-10, and are all considered good. The net profits for the year under report amount to Rs. 14,936-14-3, which the directors propose to divide as under. In payment of a dividend on 1,000 fully paid-up shares at Rs. 8 per share, and on the 500 shares now issued, and on which Rs. 25 have been paid, annas six and pies eight per share, equal to 10¾ per cent., Rs. 8,208-5-4; writing off preliminary expenses, Rs. 1,000; writing off lease account, Rs. 1,500; writing off goodwill, Rs. 2,500; writing off for deterioration of furniture and fixtures, Rs. 1,500; amount to carry to next account, Rs. 228-8-11; total Rs. 14,936-14-3. Under section 86 of the company's articles of association, two directors retire from office (Messrs. Tulluckchund Manuckchund and Thackersey Narronjee), and who are eligible for re-election. The present auditor, Mr. Robert Clark, also retires from office, and the shareholders are requested to elect an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. Two of your directors, Mr. C. H. Byrne and Mr. J. Gordon, resigned office, and in their place Mr. Nanabhoy Bomanshaw Marshall and Mr. R. C. Dixon have been appointed. Mr. J. Brooks also accepted office as chairman of the board.

The dividend recommended in the report was declared on the motion of Captain Dixon, seconded by Mr. Pherozshah Cowasjee Nanabhuti Mr. Tulluckchund Manuckchund was re-elected, but the other retiring director did not wish to serve, and it was not deemed necessary to fill up the vacancy. Mr Clark and Mr. Bashford were elected auditors. It was decided to close the next accounts on the 30th June.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Lt-Col and Mrs Warter, RHA, Kirkee
a Lieut E R Penrose, 16th Bo N I, Baroda
a Mr O Newland, England
a Capt St John Michell, Allahabad
a Major and Mrs Brough, Aden
a Mr H G S Siddons, England
Col C C Pemberton, England
Miss Pemberton, England
Miss C Pemberton, England
a Mrs D Aguilar, England
a Miss Chapman, England
a Lieut H Hudson, 58th Regt, Cape Town
a Lieut Albert E Wood, 58th Regt, Cape Town
a Capt Haines, RA, Ahmedabad
a Mr J Purdie, Broach
a Mr J B Barton
a Mr Seymour Wood, England
Capt Montgomery
a Mr and Mrs D Fraser, England
Capt E W Coller, R E, Kurrachee
a Capt W D B Fenton, R A, Kurrachee
a Mrs Barton, England
Major L Carey, Rifle Brigade, Jeansi
Mrs L Carey, England
a Mr F McCombie, Tuticorin
Mr W Facer, Mooltan
Miss Facer, Mooltan
a Lt-Col and Mrs E Temple, England
Mr G H Withers, Colombo
a Surg Major Slaughter, Colombo
Mr and Mrs R Stanier, England
Mr Halloran, Jubalpore
a Mr R H Booth, Rajkote
a Mr F Baker, Allahabad
Lt P B Huggins, Bangalore
Mr K N Twar, Stockholm
Mr Oskar Valentin, Stockholm
Mr Carl Lindsath, Stockholm
Mr F G Ekholm, Stockholm
Major Macbay
Mrs Rich, Rawal Pindi
a Lieut H Bernard, England
Mr and Mrs Dwyer, A V D, Troopship Malabar
Mrs Facer, Troopship Malabar
Colonel Woodward, Troopship Malabar
Lt-Colonel Reid, Troopship Malabar
Lieut Powell, Troopship Malabar
Bgde Surg Paxton, Troopship Malabar
a Major and Mrs Fitzherbert, Troopship Malabar
Lieut F Rhodes, R Fusiliers, Troopship Malabar
The Rev Ternice O'Reilley, Troopship Malabar
Dr Ecker, Germany
Mr Schinor, Germany
Mr W Butler, Up-country
Major Smyth, Quetta
Sir John Campbell, Bart, Quetta
Mr G F Mann, Quetta
Captain Nixon, Quetta
Mr M Kleyser
Capt and Mrs P R Care, s.s. Olympia
Mr and Mrs A G Mallock, Jangira
Mr and Mrs E J Barker, Bombay
Mr and Mrs E Prichard, Bombay
Mr and Mrs E A Hobson, England
a Mr N L Shaw, England
a Mr R [illegible]xter, England
a Mr A [illegible]me, C B, Simla
Mr F A [illegible] Road, Bombay
Mr J Arthur Brooks, Bombay
Mr J P Mitarachi, Oomrawati
Mr Thos. Wilson, Bombay
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr R Cox, England
Mr W Hall Jones, England
Surgn M Collie, I M D, Bombay
Mr G L Burne, Bombay
Dr Troll, Vienna
Dr E V Hunter, Bombay
Lieut E C B Cotgrave, Mhow
Lieut A W Radcliffe, 14th Sikhs, Agra
Mr John M Heyn, Belfast
a Mr Pirrie, Bombay
Mr John Macbeth, Bombay
Mr J M Dunlop, Bombay
Mr G L Trevor, Bombay

Residents left during week marked thus (*a*)

BENGAL.

EDUCATIONAL.—The results of the middle and primary examinations for the Government-aided European schools in Bengal have just been published. The following five schools headed the list:—Doveton College, with 19 candidates; Darjiling Girls' School, with 14; St. Xavier's College, with 13; St. James's School, with 11; and St. Paul's Darjiling, with 10. The candidates who gained the highest number of marks in the Middle Scholarship Examination belonged to Doveton College, Calcutta Free School, and the Catholic Male Orphanage.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Owing to ill health, the Rev. O. Shreves, the pastor of the Black Town Circuit of this Church, is about to go home to America. His labours for the people under his care have always been appreciated, and he is much esteemed as a conscientious and earnest preacher. His place will be filled by the Rev. A. H. Baker, whose appointment was made at the last Methodist Episcopal Conference. He was expected to arrive at Madras last week.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

RETURN OF DR. LEITNER.—Dr. G. W. Leitner, Principal of the Lahore Government College, and Registrar of the Punjab University, has returned to Lahore from his two years' furlough in Euro[illegible] A concourse of Native gentlemen, as well as [illegible] of his European friends, were at the [illegible]ers station on Tuesday to meet him. As [illegible] put know, Dr. Leitner has, during his [illegible]sions for into execution a scheme of no small [illegible] of this carrying on the education of [illegible]uty in India country, in England. His retur[illegible] Punjab Educa- fills up the void that was left, [illegible]ce of its most tion Department, by the [illegible]ember.—*Civil and* conspicuous and distingui[illegible] *Military Gazette.*

THE FR[illegible]-CHINESE WAR.

THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

REPU[illegible]ai *Courier* says it is reported that a THE S[illegible]s been received by the Chinese officials tel[illegible]ghai from Tonquin, *via* Lungchow at[illegible]g-si) to the effect that the French in [illegible]eavouring to carry by assault the entrenchments thrown up by General Liu Jung-fu, near the river Claire, were repulsed with heavy losses, leaving 360 bodies on the field, and 92 prisoners were captured by the Chinese. The Chinese troops at first were compelled to give way before the impetuous assaults of the French, but bringing up their machine guns on the flank and being rallied by General Liu Jung-fu, they charged the French, who were forced to retreat in disorder. Subsequent charges of the French failed to dislodge the Chinese, and the former were compelled to sound the retreat. At the commencement of the attack two small detached walled entrenchments were blown up by the French, and their garrisons of 400 men almost entirely annihilated. No mercy was shown by the French, and the Chinese retaliated when the enemy were compelled to retreat. The French had over 4,000 men engaged in the battle, while General Liu Jung-fu had 7,000. The Chinese losses are estimated at 800 killed and wounded.

FOREIGNERS WANTED FOR THE CHINESE NAVY.

It is rumoured in the Settlements at Shanghai that the Chinese are offering $1,000 a month to foreigners to officer their men-of-war during the contemplated demonstration against the French fleet. The *Daily News* says that "the captains of the Chinese men-of-war profess to have no fear of the French, but profession is not always to be relied upon. There are two Chinese men-of-war at Shanghai preparing for an attack on the French fleet blockading the Formosa coast, which are having iron mantlets added to their defensive armament. A question was asked on the 21st November by the foreign captain of one of these boats of the firm that has the contract, as to how long the work would be before it was completed. This was overheard by the Chinese captain, who thereupon, putting his hand to his mouth, whispered to the foreign contractor—'Talkee three moon.' We believe the work is to be completed in a few days, but it is evident the Chinese captain is in no hurry to try conclusions with the French, hence his aside to the contractor.

A correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes from Tientsin:—The arrival of a number of drill sergeants to instruct the soldiers in the various camps occupied by the soldiers of the Chung-tang, is a most significant fact. Those men are, we understand, engaged to fight as well as drill, if it actually comes to that. This is a very important step on the part of the Chinese, and one to which all success may be wished.

WITH regard to the denial by Captain Fournier of the erasures in the Tientsin memorandum the following letter has been written to the *North China Daily News* by two Chinese officials who affirm the erasures in the document in question:—

To the Editor of the North China Daily News.

Sir,—Being informed that Captain Fournier in a letter that has been made public, denies having made the erasures in the Fournier Memorandum presented to Li Chung-t'ang on the 17th May last, we beg to state that we were present at the interview Captain Fournier had with His Excellency on that day, and we positively declared that we saw with our own eyes Captain Fournier with his own hand make the said erasures and put his initials thereto.—We remain, yours obediently.

Ma Kien-tschong.
Lo Fong loh.
(Seals.)

THE CHINESE INACTIVE.

A CORRESPONDEN writes to the *Hongkong Daily Press* from Haiphong under date Dec. 1st:—The only news is that General Briere de l'Isle is waiting for reinforcements, and cannot assume the offensive until heavily reinforced. The numbers demanded by Briere are given as 15,000 and 20,000, but it is understood that only some 3,000 are coming to Tonquin, in fact the money lately voted is principally to cover the cost of the 7,000 men going to North Formosa. Generals Briere and Negriere are both energetic, capable commanders, enjoying the confidence of the troops, but they are not fairly treated by the home Government, which is reported to be influenced by General Millot. The facts regarding the late engagements are not ascertainable, but the Chinese have lately been attacking in nearly every case, and are said to show signs of European discipline, and even of courage. This change since Bacninh is noticeable, and the French officers demand proper reinforcements to enable the Generals to act on the offensive. The military posts are denuded of men, to enable the entrenched line from Lang-Kep on the Langson road to Kwang-yen to be held. But the Chinese are in force near Tuyenkwan, and close to Hunghoa also, it is said.

PERISH FORMOSA.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes:—Prince Ch'un has declared that Liu Ming Ch'un must fight for himself in Formosa, and that should ten Formosas be endangered he will not for the present help them. Active preparations have been made to defend Peking and its vicinity, and troops are being constantly moved about to secure that important object. No signs as yet of peace; and the War Party are ever in the ascendant. There is therefore no thought on the part of the Chinese Government to yield; in fact, the truth is that the longer a delay is made, the more persistently will China stick to her point, and fight the question out, be the result what it may. A fortune-teller is reported to have been consulted by His Imperial Highness Prince Ch'un on the fortunes of the Empire, and the answer was that China would be devasted by fire and sword for three years, but the Tsing dynasty would eventually overcome, and all would be well in the end. Prince Ch'un therefore accepts the inevitable and has made his preparations accordingly.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says:—One of our old China residents, known as General Brown, during 1860 to 1870, a Commissioner of Customs, and who organized the foreign drill, in what is known as Prince Ch'un's troops, under Chung How here, arrived here about ten days since and is now staying at the 'Astor House,' has entered Li's service as Chief Foreign Interpreter and Chief Military Adviser, so Mr. Detring has lost his position somewhat since Mr. Brown's arrival. Mr. Detring must have known something of this, and no doubt that is why he wished to be Commissioner at Shanghai.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A telegram in the Hongkong *Daily Press*, dated Tientsin, 23rd November, is as follows:—Peace negotiations seem to be entirely broken off. The French demands, which were believed to have been reduced to very moderate dimensions, are, it would seem, as follow:—

1.—To accept the May Convention.
2.—France to waive indemnity.
3.—France to occupy Keelung and Tamsui for five years.
4.—China to make ample apology for Langson affair.

The Chinese have flatly refused to entertain any such terms, as they claim that they are in the right in the Langson affair, and believe that five years' occupation of Keelung and Tamsui by the French means practically surrendering Formosa.

HORSES FOR THE FRENCH.

A Macao letter says that the horses belonging to the cavalry section of the police force of that colony were sold on the 20th ult. at good prices to a Frenchman who was entrusted with the purchase of them for the French forces at Keelung.

CAPTURE OF THE "FEIHOO" BY THE FRENCH.

The *Amoy Gazette* gives the following account of the capture of the Revenue Cruiser of the French:—

"Captain Booth commanding the Chinese gunboat of the Customs was arrested by us owing to the following circumstances:—

The gun-boat was to proceed to South Cape to victual the persons stationed there and we were lying off Taiwanfoo at the time she appeared. We signalled to her to approach and communicate with us, which she did. Captain Booth then came on board and demanded a written authority to move about freely. This document was refused him but a verbal permission was granted to him proceed to South Cape on his parol d'honnour; that he will not carry any official Chinese despatches or contraband of war, also that he will not attempt to communicate with any other port without being previously searched (by the French we presume.) He gave his parole d'honnour and left. Two days after, at 5.30 p.m., we saw the Fei-hoo coming from the direction of the South Cape, but she made a half turn (demi tour) and steered straight towards Taiwanfoo. When we observed this manœuvre, we sent her a cannon-shot to warn her from proceeding any further but she persisted in continuing her route. Two vessels, the Vipere and Villars changed their positions and barred the passage. At 11 p.m. the Vipere observing that the Fei-hoo was making another movement sent her also a cannon a shot which, as the first, did not reach h[illegible] At day-break the Fei-hoo was signalled to app[illegible] us, she being then alongside the English war-[illegible] the Fly. The Captain of the Fei-hoo [illegible]rmed by board the La Galissonniere and [illegible] the block-Admiral Lespes that as he had [illegible] Chinese crew on [illegible]ade, he would retain him an[illegible] European officers board his ship, while his [illegible] in charge of a may remain on board t[illegible] of the Fei-hoo French crew. The se[illegible] taking an inventory were then sealed aft[illegible] was sent up to Tamsui of their contents, [illegible] boisterous whether, she did which port, ow[illegible] after. not reach unti[illegible] proceeded to Keelung and was From the [illegible] of Admiral Courbet who has placed at [illegible] and who, I believe, will address Sir retain[illegible] on the subject and demand from him Rob[illegible] that similar occurrences will not be a[illegible] in future.

THE HEROINE OF THE HOUR.

MADAME CLOVIS HUGUES is the heroine of the hour. Nearly everybody is for her, from the Minister of the Interior to the Monarchial Duke, and from the Bourse Baron to the *p'tit boutiquier*. I told you when the Naquet Bill was voted, that agencies of the Tricoche et Cacolet sort would spring up like mushrooms in damp, warm weather, and try to make money by setting husbands and wives by the ears. My prophecy has come true. The private inquiry-office is the pest of the hour, and, through the medium of the *concierge* and the servants who meet to gossip in his lodge, a more dangerous pestilence than the cholera. Tricoche is generally a Hebrew, who, being repudiated by his brother Jews for impudent and persevering knavery, has turned a Catholic, and, under some Moral Order Administration or another, has entered into secret relations with the Prefecture of Police. He is brazen, subtle, and bold, and recruits his staff from Corsicans attached to that department, and employed as *agents de mœurs*—a clean name for a foul occupation—and *agents provocateurs* a class, by the bye, which has risen again in importance under M. Ferry. These fellows were either trained to their business during the Empire or are the sons of men who were professional *mouchards*. They are miserably paid by Government, when it employs them; but they make up for low salaries by levying blackmail on the class of women who are supposed to lead the gayest of gay lives, and on the Alphonses who prey upon them. They also blackmail those hogs who trade on the beauty of others, owners of *tripots*, card-sharpers, and men of fashion of the *dégomme* category, who are in league with *gracons de jeux* in the aristocratic clubs. One of the most dreaded of these agencies is in the neighbourhood of the Rue Castiglione. It boasts of having on its staff police commissaries in most of the French watering-places, not long ago, it was very near trumping up, on false evidence, a divorce-court charge against no less a personage than M. Waldeck-Rousseau. He had made himself disagreeable to the head of the agency, who wanted to be avenged, and who knew that anything he wanted to say against the Minister would at least have an air of probability, M. Waldeck-Rousseau being a bachelor, a beau, not yet middle-aged, and (young ladies still being locked up in France) attentive to the handsome wives of other men.

I told you how the house in which I live was, directly the Naquet Bill was voted, inundated with Tricoche et Cacolet circulars. They were followed up by a flood of anonymous letters to husbands, wives, and mothers-in-law, and filled with *verbatim* denunciations. Proof of these was offered through X. Y. Z., poste restante. The poste restante never gives up a secret. It only knows the person to whom the letter in its safe keeping is addressed. A husband asking for a missive directed to his wife is sent about his business. Through the poste restante, X. Y. Z. may denounce and correspond without risk of being found out. In England there is not, and never was, a political police of the Rue de Jerusalem stamp. London private inquiry agencies have not the perfect machinery which Tricoche et Cacolet dispose of in

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France. You have not, either, the Bureau de Mœurs (at least, in its Parsian development) at Scotland yard; and you are free from the *espionage* of the *concierge*, even in houses built in flats. Those printed rules which I saw hung up in the halls of Grosvenor and Morpeth-terrace Mansions, to act as a warning to the porter, are unknown in this country. Pipelet and Madame Pipelet were encouraged by every Government, from time immemorial, until Grevy succeeded MacMahon, to spy the tenants under them. A tradition has grown up by which M. Tricoche tries to profit. The landlord also, whether from a love of gossip or a desire not to have undesirable *locataries* in his house, encourages the janitor to furnish him with reports about them, often based on the tittle-tattle of the servants. "Des potins de concierge" has become a proverbial expression to designate low slander. From the time Grevy went to the Elysee until Naquet carried through his Bill, they were harmless, for here you never mind what evil you may hear whispered of your neighbour. But it's a different matter now that the *potins* may be, for Divorce Court purposes, transferred to the note book of a Tricoche or a Cacolet. This is why Paul de Cassagnal and the clubs presided over by Royalist Dukes are behind Madame Clovis Hugues. *Vox populi* is with her, because it does not understand "the law's declay," and suspects that Morin was secretly encouraged by official big-wigs to persecute her, in order to lessen the electoral influence she acquired at Marseilles during the cholera outbreak. I dare say the suspicion is not wholly unfounded. There is also the interest inspired by the sensational, dramatic, and, for herself, perilous mode she took to wreak vengeance. She is at once the author of and grand actress in a tragedy which makes those in which Sarah Bernhardt has performed in Boulevard threatres seem tame. Who can be stirred by the mimic murderer in "Fédora" and "Nana Saheb" so long as "le Drame du Palais de Justice" has not been played out before an Assize Court? From time to time tragedy walks the public places here with spectacular environments, and it is for the nonce personified by Madame Clovis Hugues, who is a splendidly handsome woman, and is, indeed, formed by nature to play the part of *un ange del assassinat*. The theatre which she chose for the commission of her crime is also a point in her favour, when the deed is regarded from a dramatic point of view. There were dozens of robed advocates and policemen, and a group of judges and procurators, who had just doudonned their gowns, in the vestibule where she discharged her revolver. Morin reeled and dropped down at the foot of the Statue of Justice, and on a mosaic bearing the word "Justitia." The lady, who has a statuesque figure that lends itself to noble drapery, blazed away—as the Advocate-General will be sure to say—in the very sanctuary of the law. She says that had there been fifty bullets instead of five in the revolver, she could not have helped discharging them. Though she looked calm, she was violently excited—which, doubtless, was the reason that none of the legal gentlemen or constables near thought of rushing to disarm her.

In France there are anomalies which I conunable to understand. For instance, no store is set upon "la vertu de la femme." If we have Mosaic ideas on this subject, the French, and, indeed, all Catholic countries save Ireland, have Pagan notions. Yet there is no people who make so much ado about it as the French. I have seen the prefect of a department in his official "toggery," the mayor of a commune girt with his tricolour scarf, the police commissary *idem*, a major with a battalion of soldiers behind him, the fire-brigade, the parochial (and, in one instance, diocesan) clergy, the nuns and Christian Brothers' Schools, and no end of eminent non-official people, walking for a couple of miles under a roasting sun to swell the triumph of a *rosière*. To prevent subsequent scandal it was arranged that directly she had received the rose, crown, and the gold watch and sum of money attached to this prize of purity, she was to be married. The notorious unfaithfulness of Marie Antoinette to Louis Seize was treated as a crime by men who had burned incense before the Dubarry, and afterwards were too great friends with Mesdames Tallien and Josephine Beauharnais. Clovis Hugues and his wife are a model couple. But she is simply virtuous because it is her nature to be so; for neither he nor she believes in marriage as a sacrament, and they admit the matrimonial theory of Reclus. This eminent geographer married his daughter at Lausanne, without the aid of either priest or civil officer, to a young man in whom she had faith. It was distinctly stipulated that, should they not suit, there was to be no row made if one or the other proposed to take a fresh departure with somebody else. One night, therefore, imagine that the slanders of Morin would not affect Madame Hugues. Yet they troubled her infinitely more than they would have done many ladies who have received nuptial benedictions in churches. Considerations of worldly interest could not have affected her, since impurity (unless in the case of a *rosière*) more often triumphs, and has, from time immemorial, triumphed, than purity in the official world here. One of the most powerful women of the hour is one who was paid by the late Emperor so much a month to play the part of Delilah to Grévy, Jules Favre, and other prominent Republicans, and to make sure, through her wiles, of the fidelity of Baron Hausmann and other leading Bonapartists. They she did so has not been a secret for the last fourteen years; and now Ambassadors and Ambassadresses have to go to her dinners and invite her to theirs. Madame Ferry is white as ermine; Madame Brisson would appear to more advantage, her life being immaculate, if she lived in a glass house. So would Mesdames Tirard and De Freycinet. But I must not incur the charge of designating by a process of elimination, and so shall not, therefore, name any other lady of spotless fame. However, I may add that the snow-flakes are obliged to keep queer company, and to be very civil to erring sisters who are above the reach of Tricoche simply because they have not a rag of character to lose. The sensitiveness of Madame Hugues shows astounding naiveté. If she were a woman to trade on her unquestionable beauty, her husband might be to-day a Cabinet Minister.—*Truth.*

SOUTH AFRICAN WINES.

AMONG the many perplexities of South Africa, that of finding fresh markets for the wine it produces is, the *Globe* observes, coming quickly to the front. For some reason or other, Cape wine has not taken with the European public. Consumed on the spot, it makes very good tipple as a rule, although the inferior descriptions are even than detestable. But those who have brought home their favourite bands for consumption in England are wont to allege that the wine, instead of being improved by a sea voyage, greatly deteriorates, and acquires a ma [illegible]ish flavour. On the other hand, it is affirmed that a [illegible]ough this damaging criticism may have been tru[illegible] the industry was in its infancy, improved m[illegible] manufacture have rendered it no longer appli[illegible] There certainly seems to be no reason why wi[illegible]ced in South Africa should not retain its excellen[illegible] exportation, when that which comes to us from [illegible]lia—a much longer voyage—remains unaffecte[illegible] ordeal. Probably the real reason for the [illegible]rity of South African vintages is to be found [illegible] giving a dog a bad name. Cape [illegible]ld adage of quired—and, for the most part, de[illegible]merly acbad name, and this evil reputation cling[illegible] very Of course, Constantia has always stood [illegible] still. the other descriptions, thanks to the care be[illegible] upon its manufacture by the Cloeté family. Cape sherry certainly used to be about on a par w[illegible] Hamburg sherry, while even Pontac, after a sea voyage, acquired an unpleasant resemblance to a combination of Gladstone claret and coarse Tarragona.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN DWELLING.

AN interesting discovery has been made at Hitchin, Herts, recent explorations in a field near Purwell Mill having brought to light extensive remains of a Roman dwelling. Its existence has long been suspected, numerous Roman coins, broken bricks, and pottery having at various times been turned up by the plough. Yielding to the wishes of local antiquaries, Mr. C. W. Wilshere, J.P., the owner of the land, has consented to the opening up of the ground, and during the past few days important discoveries have been made. A room, with a tesselated pavement in a fair state of preservation, has been opened to view. The walls of the dwelling were built chiefly of large flints held together by the powerful mortar of the time. The flints had been roughly squared, and presented somewhat the appearance of large bricks. The dwelling originally consisted of several rooms, as the foundations clearly showed, and in one place there had evidently been a hypocaust or furnace for heating the house with hot air. Several of the peculiar tiles used to form the oblong flues were found scattered about. The tesselated pavement is in red and white, chiefly of the former colour, and the *tesselæ* or squares are rather large and coarse. From this fact and the size of the rooms it is inferred that the dwelling was a farmhouse, rather than a villa. Several coins of the time of Constantinus II., Emperor of Gaul and Britain, and of Magnentius, were found, struck probably about A.D. 340. A great quantity of broken pottery has been turned up and a small piece of a glass urn. Large ridge tiles were used for the roof, and many of these lie just as they fell 1,500 years ago. A lane, which in Roman times probably connected this district with ancient Verulamium (St. Albans) runs close by the dwelling, which appears to front it. Numerous cinerary urns and articles of Samian ware have been dug up in the neighbourhood of Hitchin, but this is the first instance of a Roman dwelling-place being found in the locality. The spot has been visited by large numbers of people during the past few days.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE FATE OF COLONEL STEWART'S PARTY.

STORY OF THE DEATH STRUGGLE.

A CORRESPONDENT at Dongola furnishes by letter the following story of the death of Colonel Stewart and his companions, as ascertained by Sir Charles Wilson, chief of the Intelligence Department, who went up the Nile specially to inquire into the rumours of the massacre:—The sum of all the stories and reports as disclosed by the natives—some of whom had actually witnessed the scenes they described, and others had obtained the news from participators—was that Gordon's colleague, Col. Stewart, together with 24 others—of whom two were Europeans, four women, and the rest Turks and Egyptians—after the bombardment of Berber had set out on a steam launch with two boats in tow, travelling northward. The two boats towed were full of men and women. As they neared Abu Ahmed, the apex, which the westerly curve of the Nile makes on its way from Berber to Debbeh, they noticed they were being followed by armed bands along the shore. Presently they opened fire on the steam launch. Those on the launch had to cast their tows adrift, and seek safety in solitary flight. There is an uncorroborated story that the Mahdi's men pursued Stewart's party in a boat of some kind. However that may be, the fate of those in the tow-boats is known. Below Abu Ahmed they were all captured by the Robatat tribe, led by Sheikh Abu Heigel. Their lives were spared, and they have since been distributed among the tribe between Abu Ahmed and Berber. Colonel Stewart and his companions in the steam launch continued their journey, and succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Ramash island or Boni island. There the launch ran upon a hidden rock, partly passed over it, when it got caught, and badly hauled towards the stern. It is believed to have been between the 24th and 28th of September last, and the balance of proof points to near Boni as the actual spot. The wild Arabs are above accuracy in dates, hours, and figures. An examination of the launch doubtless revealed to those on board the hopelessness of continuing their voyage by that means. They had a dingy, which enabled them to communicate with the shore, and if there had been any nuggar or other available small boat near we may be sure it would have at once been pressed into service. At first the natives were frightened, and ran away on seeing the launch, but they speedily returned in considerable numbers to the left bank of the river, and made friendly overtures to those on board to come ashore. It was explained by those on the launch they wished to continue their journey on camels, and would buy some of those animals. These the natives consented to procure at once, and again the invitations to come ashore were renewed, and eventually acceded to, by at first a part, and latterly by most of those on board the steam launch, who landed on the left band of the Nile, that is, the bank on the left hand as the stream flows to the sea. The villagers invited the wrecked party into their houses and professed entire friendliness. Designedly or otherwise, the chief sheikhs of the Monasseer tribe got to know all about the wrecked party's movements. Either just after, or within a few hours of abandoning the launch, the hapless travellers were assassinated. Whilst the majority were resting and off their guard, a horde of Monasseer, under Sheikh Wad Gamr and other sheiks, whose names are known, burst upon them and massacred nearly every member of the party. An officer, whose description tallies with Colonel Stewart's appearance, made a desperate fight for life, and shot down and killed at least one of his assailants. A few made a rush for the dingy, but were pursued and killed by the remorseless savages. Out of the 44 men aboard the launch eight only were saved alive; of these one is known to be a fireman and the other an interpreter. The three Europeans were killed, and their bodies tossed into the Nile, the people at Meravi and elsewhere declaring that they saw them floating by. The Monasseer confess to a loss in their murderous affray of one man killed and one wounded in the leg, which has been broken. Although the narrators had in some instances seen the dead men, not a scrap of paper or personal property of any kind belonging to them as has yet been recovered. Means have been taken to bring influence to bear on the Monasseer to procure the release of some of the eight prisoners in their hands, and who are now held captive in Sheikh Wad Gamr's village.

MONT ST. MICHEL.

THE fort of Dun Aengus finds its Christian counterpart in the Scelig Michul, the Skellig Rock dedicated to St. Michael, lying out in the Atlantic, off the coast [illegible]erry. The splendid sanctuary of *Mont St. Mi*[illegible] on the coast of Normandy, is the annual resort of thousands. How few, comparatively, have thought of visiting its Irish namesake. Yet who shall say that there is not even a more impressive grandeur in the island rock which, "like the spire of some great cathedral, raises its graceful and majestic form steadfast and unchanging above the swelling waters of the wide Atlantic Ocean?" Miss Stokes in her work on Early Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture says:—"The Church of St. Michael, with its group of monastic cells, is built upon the northern summit, where the rounded form of the hill is tinged with delicate green and roseate colour from the sea plants that grow upon its bosom; while to the south the bare, pointed rock which forms its highest peak shoots upwards towards the sky. Seen at a distance of some miles from the sea, veiled in summer mist and sunlight, nothing is more lovely than this island; but as the vessel gradually approaches, the character of the scene is changed, and the cliffs which form its precipitous sides reveal their dark forms, and the great black masses of slate rock grow terrible in their aspect when seen to rise above and overhang the little boat as it approaches the landing-place. This is a narrow cove, where the surrounding cliffs rise vertically to the full height of the island, and at the end of the gully a cave more black than the blackness yawns to the cave, which, swelling in slow, majestic motion, sinks and engulfs itself within its mouth. Looking upwards, the first glimpse of the cashel or enclosing wall of the monastery is seen; when the wall is reached the path leads along a level way to the garden of the monks; then there is a low covered passage, emerging from which and ascending a few new steps the platform is reached, on which stand the ruins of the Church of St. Michael and the beehive-shaped cells in which the monks dwelt. The scene is one so solemn and so sad that none should enter here but the pilgrim and the penitent. The sense of solitude, the vast heaven above and sublime monotonous motion of the sea beneath, would but oppress the spirit were not that spirit brought into harmony with all that is most sacred and most grand in nature by the depth and even by the bitterness of its own experience. The buildings which form the monastery occupy a plateau near the northern summit of the rock, about 180 feet in length by from 80 to 100 feet in width. They consist of the Church of St. Michael, two smaller oratories, and six anchorite cells or dwelling-houses; there are, besides, two holy wells, five *leachta* or burial-places, and several rude crosses. This group of buildings was enclosed on one side by the rock against which they were partly built, and on the other by the cashel or enclosing wall which ran along the edge of the precipice. . . . It is astonishing to conceive the courage and skill of the builders of this fine wall, placed as it is on the very edge of the precipice, at a vast height above the sea, with no possible standing ground outside the wall from which the builders could have worked; yet the face is as perfect as that of [illegible]leugue Fort; the interstices of the greater stones [illegible]d in with smaller ones, all fitted as compactly a[illegible]with as marvellous firmness and skill. There of [illegible]ecting stones placed at intervals in the face may [illegible]all, and it has been suggested that they but it i[illegible]en used by the builders to stand on, a position [illegible]lt to conceive men working in such sea. They [illegible]eight of 700 or 800 feet above the scaffolding." [illegible]wever, have supported a rude is the resemblan[illegible]okes tells us that so striking astical fort, and so [illegible]een the pagan and ecclesicondition of knowled[illegible]ant of the same primitive comparative study of b[illegible]he builders, that some before we discover those p[illegible]numents is required should prevent us from fa[illegible] difference which supposing that all the monastic [illegible]to the error of pagan and afterwards convert[illegible]ere originally uses. But whatever the material re[illegible] Christian have been, and indeed must have been[illegible]lance may that the latter were at first but the hei[illegible]idering ever of knowledge and skill was possesse[illegible]whatformer, yet what a marvellous and impressi[illegible]he tinction breathes from Miss Stokes's pages betw[illegible] dun Aengus and the Scelig Michul! The one, vast, gray, and lonely, with a solitude only people to the imagination by the dim and shadowy ghosts of unknown warriors, and of fights fought long ago, conjuring up before us nothing but those awful visions of mortality, which in our own despite oppress us, and make us sick at heart with a feeling akin to despondency. Of the other the solitude is divine. Its patron is the prince of the archangels; its steep and difficult ascent is the pathway of the passion of Christ. The air around breathes of hope and redemption. Those who passed their lives there in ascetic sanctity, and they also who, age after age, climb the giddy heights in prayer and penitence, are at this hour, and for ever, our brethren in the communion of saints.—*Irish Monthly.*

THE HEREDITY OF LONGEVITY.

IT would be interesting to study more closely, in the case of centenarians and other aged people the ages of their near relatives and immediate ancestors. It will probably be found not rarely that long-lived persons have not been stronger than those who have been short-lived. They have their "often-infirmities" like other people. It will also frequently be found that their brothers and sisters have been as short-lived, or more so, than others. At the same time an element of heredity may not seldom be traced, or may have to be recognised, for we have not yet sufficient data for dogmatic conclusions. We are able to give to-day some few more particulars of the ages of the immediate family relatives of Sir Moses Montefiore, which we have reason to believe are correct, though in one particular at variance with a statement in a previous number. Thus one parent died at seventy-nine, one at eighty-three, his grandfather at eighty-seven, his grandmother at ninety-three, a brother at seventy-five, another at sixty-nine, a sister at eighty-four, another at seventy-nine, another at eighty-two. These nine ages at death give an average longevity of eighty-one years. The first four—those of the parents and grand-parents of Sir Moses—give an average of eighty-five years.—*Lancet.*

INVALID HOTELS.

The project of establishing hotels for the reception of invalids in London is one which, if planned with due consideration and carefully carried out, ought to command the support of the class for whom it is intended. The idea is not a new one; it is the extended, but also modified and trained, development of that which has been known as the "home-hospital" system. We may say that it differs essentially from the latter in the predominance of the home element over the hospital. Comfort is provided for as at the large general hotels, but with special regard for the necessities of disease, while at the same time exclusive centralisation, that fruitful source of quack practice, would seem to be in a great measure obviated. The prospectus which lies before us disclaims any purpose of organising a hotel medical staff, or portion of a staff. The invalid tenant is to be attended by any practitioner whom he may choose; he has his separate room, receives, subject to medical restriction, the visits of his friends, and has access under all ordinary conditions to such society as his state allows. He is in fact a sick man in chambers, where he can be cared for. In one part of the plan, the employment of a trained nursing staff under the control of matrons, the hospital principle is introduced unchanged. A compromise is thus designed between the methods of private medical practice on the one hand and those of the nursing home on the other. The blend might be a happy one or it might not. The proposed measure, it seems to us, though better than others which have preceded it, still has its weak point in this dissimilar association. Decentralisation goes hardly far enough, not so far as the title of the new establishment suggests that it will do, and not so far but that the hope of harmonious action between medical men and their nursing assistants must chiefly, if not wholly, depend upon the even balance of their social qualities. This is committing too much to human nature. The experience of Guy's Hospital a year or two ago has weakened our belief in nursing corporations. It would probably be more satisfactory to all concerned if nurses and doctors alike were available for hotel patients on some system approximately similar to that which now exists in family practice. By maintaining a fixed moderate scale of remuneration and a code of board regulations were necessary, this result, we think, might conveniently be achieved. We have spoken of the hotel principle as an extension of that of the pay hospital or home hospital. It is so inasmuch as it is intended to meet the requirements of no one class, but of all save the poorest classes, which, as hitherto, we still consider to be the appropriate charge of those great and free charities, the hospitals in the original and truest sense. The invalid hotel of whatever grade, and this no doubt may vary, should be in short, the resort of strangers, of sick strangers, a place were they can feel at home and can be treated and healed as if they were at home. Its institution, if it be maintained as we have suggested, so that puff, quackery, and caucus over-pressure shall be equally condemned in it, need not disturb the fair equilibrium of medical work, while it will afford to many in their sickness a relief from avoidable anxiety.—*Lancet.*

BUILDING "BOOM" IN THE UNITED STATES.

SPECULATION in the United States has considerably diminished during the past twelve months, and the same remark applies to the construction of railroads. The chief feature now of domestic interest is the building "boom," which has spread throughout all the great cities. Yet, with the exception of Baltimore, the movement is not a speculative one. The great bulk of the buildings raised are in connection with the working classes and many of them have been raised by workmen themselves. It is stated that in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and nearly all the northern cities, there is a marked tendency towards the erection of small houses in the suburbs or outlying districts. In Chicago money is freely lent for building purposes at 5 per cent. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Orleans 114,000,000 dols. have been invested in the erection of houses during the past year, representing about 18,000 houses, or an increase in the population of the above cities during the year of 150,000. The New York houses have been large and expensive buildings, flats, &c., as a working man cannot there enjoy the luxury of a house of his own. But this is exceptional. The amount of building going on in New Orleans has been phenomenally large, much of this being due to the Exposition. There has been improvement generally in the number of dwellings, indicating an increase of population; and also a marked tendency in the direction of handsome dwellings, manifesting a good style in architecture.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

IN the Queen's Bench division on Dec. 3 was heard the action of "Weeks v. Caison," which was one of malicious prosecution, the plaintiff, Frederick Weeks, being a potman, and the defendant, George Caison, being described in the pleadings as landlord of the Goat in Boots public-house in Fulham-road, Chelsea. The case was peculiar, a question arising as to who the real defendant was. The plaintiff claimed damages to the amount of 500*l*.

In his statement of claim the plaintiff said he had suffered damage by the defendant, on Oct. 23 last year, giving him into the custody of a police constable, and causing him to be imprisoned in a cell at the police station in King's-road, Chelsea: that he had further suffered damage by the defendant falsely, maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause preferring against him a charge of larceny before a magistrate at the Westminster police-court, and procuring him to be remanded and find bail to answer the charge from October 24 until November 1, and again until November 8, when the charge was dismissed and he was discharged.

From the evidence and statements of the counsel it appeared that the plaintiff, previous to the prosecution, had been for some three years in the employment of the landlord who had the Goat in Boots, before Caison, as potman and manager, and that it was at the time when the house was changing hands that Bradley, potman and manager to the new landlord, preferred against the plaintiff the charge of larceny. He was charged along with another person named Davis, who also was ultimately acquitted, the charge having reference to some cups and saucers, &c. It further appeared that Bradley not only signed the charge-sheet as George Caison, landlord of the Goat in Boots, in Fulham-road, and as the owner of the property in dispute, but likewise gave evidence before the magistrate in the same name and character.

The plaintiff having given some evidence in support of his case, the question arose as to who was the real defendant.

Mr. Reed asked the learned judge to add Bradley as a defendant.

The Judge said he could not do that, though Bradley was the real defendant, and his lordship called him forward to tell him so.

Caison was asked to stand up, and the plaintiff did not recognise him as having had anything to do with the charge against him; but identified as the person who had throughout the whole proceedings represented himself to be Caison.

The Judge: I have perfect power to adjourn and discharge the jury, and give an opportunity for taking out a summons; but the thing is absolutely without precedent in my experience of nearly 40 years. I have never known or read of such a thing.

Counsel seemed to concur as to the novelty of the situation. Subsequently, having taken the opportunity of conferring briefly with a learned judge in another court, his lordship said he thought his course was clear, and that he must try the case as an action against George Caison on the record, and ask the plaintiff to make out his case.

The trial then proceeded against the new defendant, Mr. Crisp bringing forward evidence to show reasonable and probable cause.

The jury found that there was not such cause, and the result was a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 60*l*.

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IT is a pure and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
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[illegible]terly

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ALL C[illegible] tances sh[illegible] of the Bo[illegible]